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CSCE 'FINAL STAGE' MEETING OPENS IN MADRID

Attacks Against USSR Rebuffed

LD071821 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1802 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, 7 Sep (TASS) -- The final stage of the Madrid meeting, in which the foreign ministers of 33 European states and also of the United States and Canada are taking part, began here today.

In their speeches, the ministers are unanimously noting the great importance of the results achieved at the meeting, which has been reflected in a final document that develops the basic provisions and principles fixed in the Helsinki Final Act.

At the same time, certain representatives of NATO member countries have permitted themselves attacks against the USSR in connection with the South Korean aircraft incident. These provocative sallies were given the most resolute rebuff in the speeches by foreign ministers of the socialist countries.

Gromyko Assails U.S. 'Slander'

PM081555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 83 p 4 Morning Edition

[TASS Report: "A.A. Gromyko's Speech"]

[Text] Madrid September 8 -- Speaking at the closing stage of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs said:

Esteemed Mr President!

The work of the Madrid meeting is nearing its completion. Its weighty results are reflected in the final document.

We regard this document as balanced and substantive. It firmly relies on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The document's provisions provide for broadening the range of possibilities for the mutually advantageous cooperation of the states participating in the meeting in the most diverse fields, for their efforts in the interests of strengthening European and universal peace.

In approving this document, the Soviet Union declares that, for its part, it will consistently implement the agreements reached. And this, it goes without saying, is what we also expect from other participants.

The positive outcome of the Madrid meeting is a notable achievement of that line in international affairs that aims at dialogue and mutual understanding at settling problems at the negotiating table.

A "healthy and encouraging sign" -- was how Yuriy Andropov described the choice made in Madrid in favor of finding mutually acceptable solutions.

There is no need to go over all the peripeteias experienced by the Madrid meeting in the course of its work.

The main thing is that its participants have been able, by overcoming differences, to achieve agreements. The realization that attempts to turn away from the road paved in Helsinki lead to blind alleys of confrontation has gained the upper hand. With respect to the results of the meeting in Madrid this conclusion suggests itself: to continue to firmly keep to the road indicated.

This requires in the first place a strict observance of the principles of respect for the sovereignty of states, non-interference in their internal affairs, inviolability of their frontiers -- in a word, of all the known principles by which the countries represented here have undertaken, under the Final Act, to abide in international affairs.

And one of the important measures contributing to this would be to reflect the above principles, as is provided for under the final document of the meeting, in the legislation of each country -- in a manner consistent with its practice and procedures. Now, as before, the Soviet Union is true to these principles. They are reflected in our Constitution -- the fundamental law of the Soviet state.

Our country is consistently against spreading ideological differences to relations between states. Regrettably, this sort of practice has been resorted to on a large scale, especially of late.

This was not avoided also in Madrid whn representatives of certain countries of the West embarked on the path of "psychological war," for it is difficult to describe in any other way known attempts to turn the meeting into a forum of confrontation rather than talks. And, of course, matters were complicated at such moments, threatening to jeopardize the meeting and the opportunity as such for carrying on the all-European process.

The course and results of the Madrid meeting have demonstrated with utter clarity once again that attempts at pressure on socialist countires and interference in their internal affairs are hopeless.

On the other hand, the experience accumulated in Madrid confirms that, despite all the differences in their policies and despite all the differences in their assessments of the causes of the present state of international affairs, despite all the tenseness of the present-day situation in Europe and the world, states with different social systems can reach mutually acceptable accords -- such accords, at that, which benefit all nations and help to clear the skies of European and world politics. And this conclusion ought to be borne in mind for the present and for the future.

The participation of foreign ministers in the final stage of the Madrid meeting underlines not only the political significance of the achieved results but also the crucial nature of the moment.

The results of the Madrid meeting are further confirmation that the reserves of the policy of detente are far from being exhausted. The concrete steps coordinated in Madrid can facilitate its dynamic continuation and development.

This refers first of all to the holding of a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe, which is called upon to become an important factor of strengthening European and international security. This also includes the decision to mark in a fitting way the 10th anniversary since the signing of the Final Act, another all-European meeting in Vienna in 1986, and a number of other conferences and forums at working levels.

The intention, confirmed in Madrid by the participating countries, to undertake further efforts towards reducing or gradually removing all manner of impediments to the development of trade and to widen economic, scientific and technological links may only be hailed.

On the principled basis defined by the Final Act, measures have also been charted pertaining to exchanges in the field of culture and education, the spread of information, contacts between people, institutions and organizations, the tackling of humanitarian issues.

One would wish to hope that the success of the Madrid meeting would provide an example of how, on the basis of taking into account reciprocal interests and showing good will, it is possible to disentangle complex political knots.

But what has been agreed in Madrid, however, is not sealed off by a hermetic wall from other events in the world and in Europe. And in the first place this, of course, is the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of European NATO member countries.

What is the essence of the problem of safeguarding European and international security now?

In the most concise manner it can be expressed as follows: The problem is in maintaining the rough military-strategic balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, that has evolved both in Europe and on a global scale.

Throughout recent decades this balance has objectively contributed to preserving peace. Reluctance to take this reality into account, and the desire for a military superiority to assure a dominant position in the world leads to whipping up the arms race and to a growing threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The Warsaw Pact states have repeatedly stated that they do not strive for a military superiority themselves but neither will they permit others to break the existing military-strategic parity.

At the same time the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact do not in any way change their approach of principle: no chance should be lost, no opportunity unused when it comes to moving away from and preventing the threat of a catastrophe for Europe, for the world as a whole. Again and again, they pronounce themselves in favor of a substantial reduction in the nuclear confrontation.

It is still possible to come to an agreement at the talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear arms limitations in Europe. Without repeating here the well-known Soviet proposals tabled in the course of those negotiations, one ought to lay a special stress on the position recently presented by Yuriy Andropov in his answers to questions to the newspaper PRAVDA, which received a wide response in the world.

We hope that in Washington they will take a sober view of the situation. A lop-sided approach to talks affecting the security interests of states, calculations built on the desire to obtain a unilateral disarmament from the partner -- are unacceptable. Realization of this would also largely contribute to putting the Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitations and reductions on a constructive track.

The Soviet Union's appeal for an immediate freeze of the nuclear arsenals of all nuclear states, and above all -- those of the USSR and the USA, remains fully topical. This would create more favorable preconditions for a turn toward a radical improvement of the political atmosphere in the world, and serve as a point of departure for the stopping of the build-up of nuclear arms, their subsequent reduction and eventually -- complete liquidation.

The Soviet Union has committed itself to not being the first to use nuclear weapons. How the degree of trust between states possessing such weapons would increase if those that have not yet done so assumed a similar commitment.

Lately, there has been much talk in the West that reciprocal trust ought to be strengthened. They keep discussing and discussing but they build their military policy on doctrines which do not at all exclude being the first to deal a nuclear blow.

These kinds of doctrines, and any concept based on the admissibility of the first use of nuclear weapons, unleading a nuclear war -- in particular the allegedly "limited" one, i.e. in Europe -- ought to be subjected to universal condemnation. Nuclear war itself must be condemned unconditionally and for all times as the gravest of crimes that can be perpetrated against mankind.

Militarization of space poses a real threat to peace. Implementation of the new Soviet initiative -- the proposal to conclude a treaty banning the use of force in space and from space with respect to earth -- would facilitate the task of preventing this threat.

The Warsaw Pact countries proposed to the members of NATO concluding a treaty on reciprocal non-use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace, a treaty in which all Europena and other countries of the world could take part. Would it not be a major confidence-building measure in the broadest sense of the word? Would it not meet the aims of the Final Act? This proposal is moving with increasing clarity to the forefront of European and world politics.

Long overdue is the question of making progress toward an agreement at the Vienna talks on mutual armed force and arms reductions in Central Europe. A possibility for this is offered by a draft treaty presented by the socialist countries, which accommodates the legitimate interests of the sides participating in the talks. Success in Vienna depends on whether the Western partners will display the desire to agree on a realistic and mutually acceptable basis.

On our side, there is no deficiency in readiness for agreements also on other issues of arms limitations and disarmament, requiring solutions.

All these problems and tasks directly affect each of the states -- participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, regardless of their size, geographic position, social system, of whether they possess nuclear weapons, of whether they are part of a particular military-political grouping, of whether they are non-aligned or neutral.

And the Final Act points with complete justification to the "interest of all of them in the efforts aimed at reducing military confrontation and facilitating disarmament," to "the need for adopting effective measures in these fields." To contribute, not in word but in deed, to reducing tensions, strengthening the security and developing cooperation in Europe, to strengthening universal peace -- is the duty of all states represented here.

Among the decisions adopted at the Madrid meeting, of special significance, in the general admission, is the agreement to convene a conference on measures to enhance trust and security, and disarmament in Europe. The holding of this conference, including its preparatory meeting to open in October in Helsinki, ought to be approached with all the high degree of responsibility it warrants.

The aim of this conference has been outlined. Its first stage will be devoted to discussing and adopting confidence-building and security measures that will embrace the whole of Europe and the adjoining sea and ocean regions as well as the air space over them. Confidence-building measures, already being implemented under the Helsinki Act, have proved their usefulness. Now it is necessary to get down to elaborating measures in this field that would permit a reduction in the threat of the nuclear confrontation in Europe.

It is important that the work of the conference be pursued from the very beginning in a businesslike manner and fit in with the efforts aimed at erecting a barrier in the way of the arms race on the European Continent. The conference's success would require contributions by all the participating states.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a resolute champion of respect and protection of human rights. The Great October Socialist Revolution was carried out in the name of freedom of the peoples, in the name of human rights and above all of those of the working people. We take pride in the fact that our country was the first country in the world to assert in its land a genuine equality of people, and human and civil rights which are not only proclaimed but actually guaranteed.

In the years of World War II the Soviet people displayed heroism unparalleled in history and sustained exceptionally heavy losses to defend their independence, freedom and rights, to save mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement, from the darkness of rightlessness and oppression. The peoples of Europe, of the whole world know and will never forget this.

At the present stage we are tackling big and complex tasks in the process of improving our society, expanding and deepening socialist democracy, and guaranteeing our citizens the full socioeconomic, political and individual rights and freedoms.

The Soviet people feel legitimate indignation at attempts to slander their way of life and socialist system. They reject unasked-for advice as to how they should go about their business and what procedures must be established in their own home.

Neither the U.N. Charter, nor the Final Act, nor any other recognized international instrument does or can authorize anyone to pose as a kind of an umpire in these questions. Those prepared to cooperate with us on relevant issues on a genuinely humane and honest basis will, as before, find in us a responsive partner.

If, however, they raise their hand against our moral, social and civil values, if in their hostility toward socialism they intentionally engage in fuelling tensions in the world, then this sort of action has met and will continue to meet with a due rebuff.

Pronouncements are being made from this rostrum about the incident with the South Korean aircraft. The incident -- and this is well known -- is being deliberately exploited by certain circles in the United States to exacerbate the international situation. They have loosed a wave of slander and shameless insinuations against the USSR and the socialist countries.

We resolutely and with indignation reject all this. The basic question which arises is this: Has anyone the right to violate with impunity foreign borders, or the sovereignty of another state. No, no one has such a right. This major provision has been enshrined in the most authoritative international documents - in the very Charter of the United Nations.

It is now absolutely clear that the South Korean aircraft had a special relation to [byl na osobom schetu] the U.S. authorities and their relevant services. It made an incursion of immense distance into Soviet airspace and remained there for a long period of time, overflying important strategic facilities in our country.

Why and how did it come to be there? Even that legitimate question is the one that they are trying to evade.

We have already given clarifications about the factual side of the incident, including the statement by the Soviet Government which was published yesterday. We have also given our assessment of the criminal actions of those who committed that act against our country.

Since the intruder plane did not obey the order to proceed to a Soviet airfield and attempted to evade, an air defense interceptor carried out the order of the command post to stop the flight. Such actions are in full conformity with the law on the USSR state border which was published. We have expressed regret over the loss of human lives.

We state: Soviet territory, the borders of the Soviet Union are sacred.

No matter who resorts to provocations of that kind, he should know that he will bear the full brunt of reponsibility for it.

That criminal act will not be justified either by a dishonest juggling of facts or by false versions donned in the toga of concern for human rights -- regardless of the level at which those versions are produced in Washington. Those who today are still giving credence to that falsehood will, no doubt, at long last understand the true aim of this major provocation used by its instigators in the interests of their militaristic policy and of the fueling of military psychosis.

In the matter of peaceful cooperation our country, the states of the socialist community have given ample proof of good will. One would be in order to recall that the final document of the Madrid meeting represents a synthesis of different positions held by the participants. Some of its provisions have of necessity the nature of a compromise. This compromise, however, is one that does not prejudice anyone's state interests, but is rather the result of what has been possible in the international situation in which the Madrid meeting was held.

We pay tribute to the constructive efforts of other participants, and particularly of the neutral and non-aligned states who have worked hard in elaborating the draft final document.

Both here, in Madrid, and at other international forums and talks, in all the directions of world politics, the Soviet Union is actively working to stop the arms race, to achieve the return onto the road of detente and to strengthen peace.

"We strive," Yuriy Andropov pointed out, "for a radical improvement of international relations, the strengthening and development of all the good bases in these relations."

Esteemed Mr President!

We would wish to see the hopes generated by the results of the Madrid meeting justified. Our country, for its part, will do all it can to achieve this.

In conclusion, allow me to express appreciation to the people and the Government of Spain for the good organization of the Madrid meeting and the hospitality extended to all of us.

Gromyko Meets UK's Howe

LD080649 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid September 8 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a brief meeting here Wednesday with Geoffrey Howe, secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, on his request.

The sides exchanged views on certain issues of interest to the Soviet Union and Great Britain. The ministers agreed to maintain business-like contact between themselves in the future.

Comment by Spanish Delegate

LD072318 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report by Madrid correspondent Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Intense talks have been going on for many months, during which there was a clash of two positions, one aimed at securing the continuity of the process started in Helsinki, at the adoption of concrete decisions on the problems of peace and detente. This line was pursued throughout all stages of the meeting by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. It was opposed by the position of a number of Western states, above all that of the United States, aimed at undermining detente, and at worsening confrontation. One must say also that now, when the meeting has reached the final stage, with the participation of the foreign ministers of member-states, some are trying to cast a cloud over the atmosphere, making all kinds of provocative pretexts to achieve this. Despite this the spirit of detente predominates in Madrid, writes the influential paper EL PAIS.

This is what the head of the Spanish delegation, Juan Luis Soraluce, stated:

[Begin Soraluce recording in Spanish with superimposed translation] The document which has just been drawn up in Madrid is an enormous step forward on the path of struggle for peace and detente and the easing of international tension. This step came far from easily, after lengthy, persistent discussions. Nevertheless agreement was reached, which in itself speaks of the good will of all participants in the meeting. A program of concrete action for the consolidation of security and the development of cooperation on the European Continent was drawn up. The successful conclusion of a meeting on such a high level allows hope for the improvement of the international climate throughout the world. Expressing the opinion of the Spanish Government I can say that there has not been such an important event since the times of Helsinki. The spirit of Madrid must henceforth become the symbol of peace, of the healthy foundations of international relations, which meet the interests of millions of people throughout the planet. [end recording]

KIRKPATRICK'S 'LACK OF KNOWLEDGE' AT UN BLASTED

LD071922 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- TASS news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, displays such a "lack of knowledge" about world developments that one is literally staggered.

Speaking at a press conference at the United Nations headquarters yesterday, for example, she claimed that U.S. reconnaissance aircraft had not violated Soviet airspace. The U.S. Air Force rules on that score were strict, she declared, and all reconnaissance missions went on in international airspace. Some really queer statement! It is common knowledge that deliberate violations of the Soviet Union's state borders, including those in the Far East, by the U.S. Navy and Air Force are far from being isolated episodes. This year alone, for instance, U.S. warplanes, including carrier-borne aircraft, violated the USSR's border in the area of the Kurile Islands on nine occasions. Also in 1983, there were border violations in the area of the Island of Ratmanov and in the Bering Strait. Protests were made to the U.S. Government over such border violations on more than one occasion.

It is at least strange that all this is unknown to the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

The aim behind such gross violations of the USSR's sovereignty, the Washington-sanctioned provocations in the air, is to worsen the already strained Soviet-U.S. relations, prevent improvements in inter-state relations and sow suspicion and distrust between the two countries.

It seems highly unlikely that Jeane Kirkpatrick could have forgotten so quickly one particularly flagrant U.S. anti-Soviet provocation of more than 20 years ago, when a U-2 plane piloted by Powers intruded into Soviet airspace in May 1960. The air-borne agent saboteur then was shot down by a Soviet missile.

Jeane Kirkpatrick's "lack of knowledge" can hardly be explained by a sudden "blank in the memory". The point at issue rather is the hypocrisy of U.S. officials, who find every means good if it helps to fan anti-Soviet hysteria and heighten international tension.

TASHKENT HOSTS WORLD COMMUNICATIONS MEETING

Conference Opens

LD041534 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 4 TASS -- The capital of Soviet Uzbekistan is hosting the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC). Representatives of the member states of the programme, set up by UNESCO to extend aid to developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in developing their own effective systems of information and communication, will discuss fundamental issues of the IPDC's activity and applications for financing various projects from individual states and from regional organisations.

The Intergovernmental Council's report, to be submitted to the next regular session of the UNESCO General Conference, notes that this international programme, aiming to increase co-operation and assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and to reduce the gap between various countries in the communication field, must form part of the efforts for the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order. The council regards as a necessary condition for attaining this aim the urgent need to give practical assistance to developing countries in producing and disseminating messages, in developing and purchasing appropriate technology of their own choice, which would best serve the aims of their independent development.

The Intergovernmental Council is of the opinion that much has to be achieved at national levels to make the IPDC a success. International assistance could only supplement efforts made nationally to build up communication systems.

The report notes that, in approving and financing projects, priority should be accorded to projects for the planning and implementation of national policies and plans for the development of communication, especially in countries where communication facilities are least developed. Much attention is given also to projects directed at professional and technical training of human resources and expanding regional and interregional co-operation between developing countries.

The council deems it necessary to stress that projects submitted for its consideration should be in conformity with the objectives, principles, aims and purposes of the IPDC and take into account the cultural identity, educational needs and orientations of the countries and regions concerned. They should also increase the self-reliance, equality, independence and capacity for endogenous development of developing countries in the field of communication and information. The capacity of developing countries to participate effectively in the international exchange of information should grow as a result of the implementation of these projects.

The report stresses that possible contributions to the system of financing and resources for the programme are contributions to the special account, contributions in the form of services and in kind, and funds-in-trust. About four million dollars have been transferred up to date to the IPDC special account from 26 countries, including the Soviet Union, Norway, France, Italy and Canada, as well as a number of developing countries. The United States of America is not, however, on the list of countries which extend material assistance to the implementation of the International Programme for the Development of Communication.

The IPDC, the report says, should mobilise the international community resources to meet the demands of developing countries in the field of information and communication.

The International Programme for the Development of Communication, which has been in existence for three years already, is an important step towards establishing a new international information order, and it plays a considerable role in developing communication.

Participants and numerous foreign journalists who have arrived for the Tashkent session note that the very fact of holding this function -- one of the largest within the U.N.-World Communication Year -- in the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan attests to the great importance the Soviet Union pays to restructuring international information relations on the basis of justice and equality and to its aspiration to make a weighty contribution to overcoming the dependence of developing countries on "information imperialism."

Rashidov Speaks to Conference

LD050616 Moscow TASS in English 0604 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent, September 5 TASS -- The developing countries' legitimate desire to redress the existing inequitable situation, to create the enduring and efficient infrastructures of own communications, to gain complete sovereignty in the field of information and culture, and on this basis, to secure the establishment of a new world information order is treated with perfect understanding and sympathy in the Soviet Union, declared Sharaf Rashidov.

Speaking at the opening of the 4th session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council here, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan stressed the mass media's exceptional role in international relations, in promoting mutual understanding and cooperation between nations in the struggle to safeguard peace and defuse international tensions.

The question of peace, of the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war and bring about disarmament, Sharaf Rashidov said, has become the most burning issue of the times. The forces of aggression, which have openly proclaimed a policy line to gain military superiority and conduct and unprecedented arms race, have become markedly more active. They are using all ways and means in a bid to reverse social development. Never since World War II has the international situation been so alarming and dangerous.

The Soviet Union is exerting tremendous efforts to avert the outbreak of world nuclear war. "We are firmly convinced," Sharaf Rashidov emphasized, "that the dispute between the different world social systems cannot be resolved with the help of military means."

After reminding the session of the declaration on the main principles concerning the mass media's contribution to strengthening peace and international mutual understanding, developing human rights and combatting racism, apartheid and incitement to war, which was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 20th session in 1978, Sharaf Rashidov said that far from all provisions of that most important document are being converted into reality.

What is important, he emphasised, is not only how big the flow of information is, on which channels this information is flowing and where to and where from it is flowing, but also what the information spread beyond the boundaries of states is like in content and what the purpose of circulating it is. Neocolonialism in the information sphere is as unacceptable as in other spheres, it is condemned by the peoples in the same way as militarism, racism and apartheid. Therefore, the international legal regulation, guaranteeing the equal rights of all states to participate in the international exchanges of information, is needed.

Sharaf Rashidov stressed in this connection the full untenability of the practice of a "free flow of information", which is justly described as a one-way street. This practice has resulted in a situation where even today, the powerful transnational corporations of developed capitalist countries still control and regulate the flow of news to developing countries and between them. Hence the urgent necessity of developing the national systems of communication, which will enable the developing countries to take part in the global exchanges of information and knowledge as "equal partners."

"On the other hand, the international program of developing communication ought not, in our opinion, to be viewed as directed exclusively at improving the potential of developing countries as regards the reception and development of the technology of information and communication," Sharaf Rashidov said. He recalled that, opening the second session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council in Acapulco on January 18, 1982, UNESCO Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M,bow [spelling as received] urged joint efforts to make certain that the modern means of communication would make a growing contribution to developing mutual understanding and mutual respect between nations and to facilitating general progress in the framework of the individual society of each country.

It is necessary to be careful with cultural originality, to respect traditions and customs of the peoples of those countries on whose territory activities of the International Program for the Development of Communication are carried out already or will be carried out. It is necessary that all the projects of the international program for the development of communication on the international and regional levels as well as on national levels be closely adjusted to the plan of social, economic and cultural progress of developing countries.

Accomplishments of scientific and technical progress, creative mind and technological thinking should become the property of all the people on the planet, should serve the universal well-being of humanity. Technical means of transmitting information can be exported or imported as any other goods. However, we are sure that the press, radio and television organs themselves should be created as links of one's own single national information system and should not serve as instruments of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We regard it as one of the most important preconditions of the establishment of a new international information order.

Sharaf Rashidov stressed that equitable exchange of news between nations was possible only in conditions of ensuring information sovereignty of all the countries, both large and small ones, in conditions, when they are protected from the attempts to make them dependent in the sphere of information on more economically and technically powerful foreign states. This is why is is so necessary that the process of the formation and development of national information systems, regional and international information networks, be based on principles of international cooperation, proclaimed by the U.N.O. and UNESCO.

In this connection he expressed high appreciation of the activities of UNESCO aimed at ensuring a new international information order. These activities have already yielded good results. However, even more is to be done, and we reject the attempts of those who would like to remove this international organization from the participation in the solution of most important communication problems.

Pointing out that the successful solution of the complicated problems facing developing countries also depends to a great extent on how active and purposeful their own efforts will be, Sharaf Rashidov told the session about the accomplishments of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan in economic and cultural development.

In conclusion he read out the message of greeting of the USSR Council of Ministers to the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for Development of Communication.

Council of Ministers' Greetings

LD050932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

["To the Participants in the Fourth Session of the UNESCO International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC)"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers sent a message of greeting to the participants in the fourth session of the UNESCO IPDC Intergovernmental Council.

This important UNESCO program has the noble goals of the widening of cooperation in the sphere of information and communication, the promotion of the establishment of new, more equitable and more effective international information order.

The mass media play the ever growing role in the life of people and nations. Now that tension is heightening in the world, that many world problems have dangerously aggravated, it is particularly important that the mass media step up the efforts in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war, for peace, for international security and for a better mutual understanding among nations. For the climate of the international relations, the degree of mutual confidence or, on the contrary, of distrust among states largely depend on what information is spread by the press, radio and television.

What is necessary for the peoples of the world now are not the attempts to impose on other peoples the way of life alien to them, not the stake on military force and not "psychological wars," but the readiness to understand each other and establish broad international cooperation for the solution of the common problems facing mankind.

UNESCO's vigorous activity in the sphere of the development of international information exchanges and the initial practical steps of the IPDC are called upon to promote the assertion of the principles of equality and mutual respect of all states, large and small, eradication of spiritual colonialism, rendering of concrete assistance to newly-free countries in the creation of national and regional systems of mass information and communication.

We wish the session success in its work and hope that it will be held under the banner of the high ideals of fruitful cooperation among peoples in the name of preserving world peace which guide UNESCO in its activities.

USSR Council of Ministers

Stukalin Addresses Conference

LD050739 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 5 TASS -- The message of greetings of the USSR Council of Ministers to the participants in the session sums up the approach of the Soviet Union to the questions of the activity of the mass media, their role in the struggle for peace, for international security, for a better mutual understanding among peoples, Viktor Stukalin, the USSR deputy foreign minister, chairman of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, said at the opening of the session of the Inter-Governmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication.

Mankind is now living through a complex and very important moment in its history. The danger of a new war, nuclear missile war, whose horrible consequences for life on earth are difficult to imagine in full measure is looming over the world though the fault of imperialist forces. The role and responsibility of the mass media in these conditions is great as never before. They will play a noble role if they declare as the champions of peace and equal mutually advantageous cooperation among all states and peoples, if they present truthfully and objectively the picture of the world, make every man realise that nuclear war now is a mortal danger for him, for his family and relatives, for very life on earth.

The CPSU, the Soviet Government are convinced that peace cannot be strengthened through military rivalry, that no world problems, including the historic dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be decided in a military way, Victor Stukalin said. Therefore the Soviet Union together with countries of the socialist community were and are doing everything within their power to prevent the catastrophe of nuclear war, to halt the arms race, to bring the world back to the path of detente.

The restructuring on the international cooperation in the sphere of information on a progressive, democratic basis is a pressing task in the present-day conditions, Victor Stukalin said further.

The International Programme for the Development of Communication is called upon to play an important role in ridding the mass media of the leftovers of colonialism and the policy of information imperialism. The Soviet Union has supported intensively the decision of the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference on the institution of the IPDC. The forming last April of the Soviet Committee on the International Programme for the Development of Communication attests to great attention that our country pays to the UNESCO activity to this direction.

Our course with regard to newly-free countries is a moral and material support for their lawful aspirations, solidarity with them, V. Stukalin said.

The Soviet Union gives assistance to developing countries in the sphere of establishment and development of the national mass media. This assistance has no political or other strings attached.

In order to facilitate the successful implementation of the noble tasks of the international programme for the development of communication the Soviet Union was among the first states to xpress the readiness to take part in the implementation of projects for the development of the mass media in developing countries in the framework of the programme, announced the granting every year of up to 50 scholarships in higher and secondary educational establishments of the USSR at the requests of the IPDC for the training of experts in the mass media, made a contribution of 500 thousand roubles to the IPDC special account.

The USSR was among the first to introduce new easy communication tariffs for developing countries which enable them to save many millions of dollars and it urges other powers with highly developed communication systems to follow suit.

Declaring for further widening of IPDC activity, enhancing its effectiveness, V. Stukalin stressed that a successful work within the programme will be ensured only if it is implemented strictly in accordance with the general principles of international relations recorded in the documents of the United Nations, UNESCO; including the 1978 UNESCO Declaration. This work must be based on the respect for the sovereign rights of states and inadmissibility of aid with any political strings attached.

In conditions when the racist and imperialist propaganda trying to stick the label of terrorism on the national liberation struggle of peoples has intensified sharply of late, it is important to consolidate the ability of the national liberation movements to rebuff the vicious slander against them which is spread by certain mass media in the West, he said. We believe the IPDC could widen the assistance to these movements in creating their own mass media, in providing them with up-to-date equipment and in the training of cadres needed for this.

Ivashov on Communications Aid

LD061039 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 6 TASS -- The USSR actively supports the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC), seeking to facilitate the accomplishment of the tasks facing it, Soviet representative Vasily Ivashov declared today at a meeting of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council, which is under way in Tashkent. "We are interested in a situation where all countries, including former colonies, will speak in their own, not aliens', voices and will not depend in the field of information and communication, just like in other fields, on former metropolitan states," he said.

The Soviet representative noted that the IPDC is, primarily, an operations programme designed to facilitate a more fair and balanced development of communication systems in the world. He recalled that the previous IPDC sessions examined organisational issues and worked out fundamental concepts, which have formed the basis for the council's activities. It is now essential to begin practically facilitating the work to broaden the developing countries' possibilities of preparing and transmitting news reports of their own. This, Ivashov said, is an indispensable precondition of more extensive exchanges of information.

The Soviet representative cited concrete examples of Soviet assistance to developing countries in the fields of communication. These included, among others, a television centre, press agencies and radio relay lines which were built in recent years in Mongolia with Soviet economic and technical assistance as well as a radio centre for direct telephone and telegraph communication between Moscow and Havana and the completed establishment of a troposcatter communication line between the USSR and India.

Vasily Ivashov said that the Caribe Space Communication Station built in Cuba allows the reception there of direct television casts from other countries. Earlier, the USSR helped to build printeries in and supplied printing equipment to the Republic of Sao Tome e Principe, the Congo, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mali and Burundi, and delivered cine equipment to the Congo, Mali, Somalia, Guinea and Iraq.

The USSR, the speaker said further, gives continuous assistance to independent states with the development of their national television and radio broadcasting. In particular, staff members of TV and radio organisations of developing countries come to the USSR for practical training at TV facilities in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

Much attention, Vasily Ivashov said, is paid to facilitating the publication of text-books to meet the needs of developing Asian, African and Latin American countries in the field of training engineers and technicians.

Plans currently under study provide for giving technical assistance to a number of developing countries in the next few years with the construction of some 20 communication facilities there.

The cooperation projects mentioned by the speaker included ground stations of the intersputnik systems, projects to set up communication networks in rural areas, and the establishment of educational and scientific research centres of communications in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

Taking into account the needs of developing states, the USSR pays special attention to the preferential nature of assistance given to them, the Soviet representative said.

He said that, aiming to support the IPDC more actively, Soviet organisations are prepared to give them the necessary assistance in the field of communication through the United Nations system of technical assistance, as part of the USSR's voluntary contribution to the UN development programme and the IPDC fund.

Delegates' Speeches Summarized

LD061842 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 6 TASS -- The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) is called upon to play an important role in the establishment of a new world information order. Such is the leitmotif of the statements by most speakers at the 4th session of the the intergovernmental council of the IPDC, which is continuing its work in the capital of Uzbekistan. Representatives of many countries note that the big organisational work carried out by the IPDC governing body during the comparatively short period of its functioning makes it possible to expand practical assistance to developoing countries in establishing their national and regional communication systems.

The representative of Argentina Mario Eduardo Corcuera Ibanez noted the need of restructuring the international system of information. He noted the big importance of assistance to developing countries in setting up and strengthening their own mass media. But here, he added, these countries should make maximum use of their own resources.

The Norwegian delegate Maarten Maurik spoke highly of the International Programme for the Development of Communication which has become an effective instrument of strengthening the national systems of communication of developing countries.

The UNESCO programmes, said the representative of Senegal Ahmadou Dieng, help rectify the situation in the field of communication that has taken shape in Africa. He called for special attention to the drawing up and fulfilment of projects directed at training national personnel for African countries.

The head of the GDR delegation Wilhelm Wurdak drew attention to the fact that some 600 billion dollars are being annually spent on the arms race in the world. A much smaller amount is needed for the creation of such an infrastructure of means of communication that would allow developing countries to join in the equal distribution of information in the world.

The delegate of Nicaragua Jose Ramon Aguilar condemned the United States for using all means in its attempts to strangle the Sandinist revolution, starting with armed provocations and ending with economic blockade. The American mass media rudely distort the events taking place in the country and ignore its accomplishments. Taking part in this campaign are the "Voice of America" and five of her radio stations which the CIA has set up in countries neighbouring on Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan delegate stressed the impermissiblity of using the mass media for fanning up hatred for other nations and for whipping up international tension.

In their speeches some representatives of Western countries mentioned the incident involving the South Korean passenger plane. In this connection the head of the Soviet delegation Anatoliy Krasikov remarked that the smaller the sum of the contribution by individual developed capitalist states to the centralised fund of the IPDC the greater is their striving to divert the attention of the participants in the session from pressing items on the agenda.

Council Considers Projects

LD062256 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 6 TASS -- The first commission of the 4th session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council today began discussing applications for projects, submitted for the council's consideration and endorsement. It will have to decide on the expendiency of realising eight inter-regional and 17 national projects, including those to establish an international network of centres of documentation on research and policy in the field of communication, assist national centres of developing countries with the training of personnel, and set up an institute for the development of radio broadcasting in Asian and Pacific countries, among others. The countries, which tabled the plans of projects aiming to set up and extend the independent national networks of communication and mass media of their own, included Benin, Burundi, Lebanon, Mexico and others.

When reviewing the progress of the realisation of earlier endorsed projects, commission members noted at their first meeting that by today, many of the undertakings have either been fully fulfilled or are close to being completed.

At the same time, delegations of a number of countries pointed out difficulties connected with the transmission of information via a U.S. communication satellite in the framework of the Intelsat program. In particular, Indian and French representatives said that the rates for using the channels of communication via it had still not been reduced, thus creating financial difficulties for developing states.

After expressing support for the IPDC's activities to expand the structures of communication which facilitated the establishment of a new world order in the field of communication, the Bangladesh representative said his country wanted the inequality in the position of developing states in the field of communications to be overcome.

U.S., USSR Stances Contrasted

LD071358 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Tashkent, the session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for Communications Development [IPDC] continues its work:

[Begin video recording by Abdukhalikov -- identified by screen caption] It is unanimously agreed that the Tashkent meeting is a most important event in World Communications Year being held by a decision of the United Nations. This is shown by the fact that a great number of representatives of UNESCO member-states and of nongovernment organizations are present, as well as the 35 members of the Intergovenmental Council -- so I was told yesterday. At today's session the creation of a Soviet IPCD committee was announced.

Participants in the session heard concrete facts about the aid given by the USSR to developing countries in the sphere of communications. The American delegation attempted to wreck constructive discussion of highly important questions on the session's agenda. It tried to deflect participants' attention from the fact that Washington is continuing to avoid giving real aid to developing countries in the IPDC. Representatives of many countries who spoke at the session today favored the objective presentation [osveshcheniye] of events, and favored means of mass communication which serve peace and international security as well as better understanding among peoples. [end video recording]

Krasikov on Uzbekistan's Media

LD071433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The fourth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communications [IPDC] is continuing its work in the capital of Uzbekistan. Our Tashkent correspondent reports:

The emissaries from the 35 UNESCO member countries and from many international organizations have come together in Tashkent to discuss the urgent problems of the development of modern means of communications. As has been shown by an exchange of opinions, the majority of delegations are united on one point: today means communications play an important role in forming public opinion and therefore they must be subordinate to the will of the overwhelming part of the people and serve its interests in the name of progress and peace on earth.

Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, the head of the Soviet delegation at the session has this to say.

[Begin Krasikov recording] It is of course by no mere chance that this current fourth session is being held in Tashkent. The developing countries want to acquaint themselves with our Soviet experience in resolving the problems which they face today.

During the years of Soviet power Uzbekistan has achieved huge successes in creating its mass media and in creating communications means and our guests want to acquaint themselves with these achievements.

Besides, and this is also natural, representatives of many countries of the world have come here to Tashkent on the eve of the festivities dedicated to the 2,000th anniversary of this town and they wish the people of Tashkent and all of Soviet Uzbekistan new successes in their work in building a happy life. [end recording]

Soviet Delegate Urges Cooperation

LD071439 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Tashkent September 7 TASS -- Speaking at the 4th session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) in Tashkent today, Soviet representative Yuriy Kashlev stressed the importance of bigger assistance to independent Asian, African and Latin American states in the training of qualified specialists in the field of communication. He was addressing a meeting of the second commission, which is analysing ways of enhancing the IPCD's coordinating role in setting up and strengthening the mass media and communication in developing countries and the prospects of the IPDC's development.

After recalling that the USSR has already made available to the IPDC 50 yearly fellowships for the training of communication specialists, Yuriy Kashlev stressed the Soviet side's readiness to solve the question of the concrete use of these fellowships practically and as soon as possible jointly with UNESCO. He said that the Soviet Union has plans for more extensive cooperation in this field.

Delegations of a number of countries expressed concern about the IPCD's financial position and urged a quest for new funding sources. This was done, in particular, by Chen Zhi, leader of the delegation from the People's Republic of China. In this connection Dikotish Kumar Bhattachariya, leader of the Indian delegation, called on the session participants to make contributions to the IPDC's special fund which this year has already exceeded five million dollars. At the same time the speaker proposed the convocation of an international conference on the issue of contributions to the IPDC. This proposal encountered the categorical objection of the U.S. delegate.

The commission paid much time and attention to discussing the expediency of the organisation of a bank of data concerning the state and requirements for the development of communication means in Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The establishment of a new international and information order on the basis of a balanced news flow requires more coordinated joint actions in the IPCD's framework -- such is the opinion of many members of the second commission.

FURTHER REACTION TO KOREAN AIRLINER DOWNING

'Pretext for U.S. Sanctions'

LD080406 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] As is clear from the American press, in his desire to worsen American-Soviet relations President Reagan has used the incident of the South Korean plane as a pretext for sanctions against the Soviet Union. Their purpose is to wreck bilateral agreements that were to come into effect in the spheres of science, cultural exchange, and transport. Under U.S. pressure, Canada has announced that Aeroflot aircraft flying to the American Continent will be temporarily banned from Canadian territory.

However, as THE WASHINGTON POST notes, the United States' Western European allies are refusing to follow this example. Political observers note that Washington's decision to impose sanctions is a sign of the instability and inconstancy of its policy, while President Reagan, who has little knowledge of how international affairs are conducted, is undermining confidence in himself.

Speakes Remarks to Press Assailed

LD071222 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 7 Sep 83

["Larry Speakes' Strange Logic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- News analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As indignation is growing around the world over the actions of the USA, which staged a provocation with a South Korean airliner rudely invading the Soviet Union's air space, Washington cites increasingly absurd and strange "arguments" to justify that move. One recent proof of that is a statement by Larry Speakes, deputy press secretary of the White House. Addressing a news conference, he made a statement to the effect that even if the South Korean Boeing had been a spy-plane, the Soviet Union had had no right to stop its flight.

Listening to Mr. Speakes, one may think that he has never heard about such a thing as national sovereignty. Listening to Mr. Speakes one may think that he has no slightest idea that the protection of a nation's frontiers, including its air space, is a sovereign right of every nation and one of the universally recognised norms of international law on which inter-state relations are based.

The fact that some Washington officials demonstrate again and again their affected or real ignorance when it comes to the issue of national sovereignty of states, can in itself hardly be a source of surprise to anyone, for certain circles in the USA, feeling an unabating imperial itch, and proclaiming nearly the entire world a "sphere of U.S. vital interests", have long shown to the whole world their complete disregard for the sovereignty of nations. By contrast, the USSR, as well as an overwhelming majority of nations, treats with respect the notion of sovereignty and the issue of protecting the security of one's frontiers. Our country will continue to act in compliance with Soviet laws which fully correspond to international norms. No matter whether Mr. Speakes and his ilk like it or not.

KAL Aircraft on 'Intelligence Mission'

PM071332 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Article by O. Pilyugin: "Washington Cannot Avoid Answering"]

[Text] The hand of the CIA, used by the U.S. Administration to implement its aggressive foreign policy by "nonstandard methods", can be traced increasingly clearly in the most flagrant act of anti-Soviet provocation involving the South Korean aircraft which intruded into the USSR's airspace. It is striking that from the very first the White House has shown itself very fully informed about what happened, right up the aircraft's minute-by-minute flight schedule in the Soviet Union's airspace. Here the Washington leaders made their first references to data received from the CIA.

"The detailed chronology cited by Secretary of State G. Shultz," THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, "graphically demonstrates the U.S. intelligence potential along the borders with the USSR. The complex system of electronic monitoring stations, the relay satellites, the high-speed decoding and transmitting devices -- everything is aimed at obtaining information for NSA headquarters in Fort Meade (Maryland) in "real time" (that is, virtually immediately -- O.P.). As is well known, in this connection the U.S. espionage departments have spread out particularly dense networks in the Kamchatka Peninsula and Sakhalin Island region -- precisely where the South Korean aircraft "strayed." According to U.S. press reports the U.S. Air Force 6,920th Electronic Intelligence Group, incorporating over 1,000 U.S. servicemen, is stationed on Hokkaido Island. There are also listening posts near Yokohama and Tokyo. According to an ABC correspondent, the sophisticated Cobra system, which can be mounted aboard ships or aircraft or on the ground and can intercept radio conversations over a great distance, is deployed in the far East.

All these details, which were set forth, incidentally, by G.Shultz and which caused a commotion in the U.S. intelligence camp because of their particular secrecy, are cited here exclusively to reiterate the question which many political and public figures, experts, and press representatives are now asking: Why did the U.S. and Japanese ground tracking services, which tracked the South Korean aircraft constantly along its entire route, not warn the pilots that they were violating the USSR's airspace? This question has already silenced more than once the overtalkative "accusers" from Washington. True, at one press conference a State Department spokesman suggested turning to technical specialists for explanations on the matter.

All the same, who sent this aircraft, fitted with the most sophisticated aeronautical apparatus ruling out the slightest possibility of its "losing its bearings" and "straying," into the Soviet Union's airspace, and for what purpose? The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER points out that well-informed U.S. Air Force spokesmen suggest that the South Korean aircraft was carrying out an intelligence mission. Citing an official close to military intelligence, the newspaper writes: "U.S. specialists regularly stuff the aircraft of foreign states friendly to the United States with various intelligence-gathering apparatus." This is also confirmed by the statement made by (E. Volkman), editor of DEFENSE SCIENCE magazine, to the Canadian Broadcasting Company. It stresses that South Korean passenger aircraft regularly violate USSR airspace to collect more accurate intelligence than can be obtained using satellites.

That such deep penetration of Soviet territory by an aircraft was planned and executed under the direct leadership of the U.S. special services is convincingly borne out by reports recently made public on the presence in the region of the events of a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft whose route intersected the course of the South Korean liner directly before the latter intruded into the USSR's airspace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that this ultramodern spy aircraft constantly carries NSA technical specialists and translators whose duties include the immediate transmission of intelligence directly to the agency's headquarters. The main mission of this series of aircraft is to collect information relating to the potential of the Soviet radar system, and to intercept conversations conducted by Soviet pilots among themselves and with ground control centers and so forth. Performing these functions and possessing powerful electronic equipment, the RC-135 could not have failed to notify the civil aircraft and the Japanese air traffic control organs of an accidental incursion into the USSR airspace. In this connection many observers are naturally asking: Are these not links in the single chain of a preplanned U.S. act of provocation? All the above attests to one thing: The United States was perfectly well informed of the deviation from course but nonetheless took absolutely no steps to direct the South Korean liner onto its proper course. Consequently, the crew had a special mission which provided for this deviation and of which the U.S. intelligence services were well informed.

Comparing the facts, it can be asserted quite plainly that the Reagan administration has put down on its career record one more evil crime, whose aim is to stoke the international situation to the limit in order to steer unimpeded a course toward unrestrained U.S. militarization and overt preparation for thermonuclear war. All the Reagan administration's thoughts and actions are now indeed subordinated to the desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. That is why it is embarking on any subterfuges, excuses, and, as we can see, vile acts of provocation to nullify all the efforts of the peace-loving forces, and primarily the Soviet Union, aimed at concluding a mutually acceptable accord on halting the arms race. Here the Washington leaders, as has frequently happened in the past, do not hesitate to walk over the bodies of totally innocent people. For you can only describe as deliberate murder the provocative escapade undertaken by Washington, sacrificing many human lives to achieve its squalid provocative objectives.

In raising a new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria the White House and its puppets are deliberately provoking all sorts of bandit tricks against the Soviet Union and its representatives abroad. It was with the support of official Washington that on 4 September a mob of brutal hooligans organized a vile orgy on the premises of the USSR permanent UN representative's residence in Glen Cove near New York. In the presence of police and television reporters, the unbridled bandits broke down the gates and spent a long time rampaging on sovereign Soviet territory; and substantial material damage was done to the diplomats' building and automobiles. Assemblages of a provocative nature, evidently inspired by the authorities, have also occurred outside other Soviet institutions in the United States. According to U.S. press reports, Washington is preparing a new series of criminal actions of various kinds against the Soviet Union. Here it is seeking, literally by force, to draw in as accomplices the governments of other countries, primarily its NATO allies.

The representatives of the U.S. Administration are shameless enough, in their hysterical statements, to manipulate the principles of morality and ethics while the blood of Lebanese civilians is still warm on U.S. soldiers' hands, when it is the White House's fault that people are dying in the countries of Africa and Latin America. There is no doubt that this crime will also go down in the bloody history of U.S. imperialism.

U.S. Seen 'Avoiding Questions'

LD071531 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Pavel Kuznetsov Commentary]

[Text] Provocations have a long history. What did Hitler do to attack Poland in 1939? A unit of Nazi troops dressed in Polish uniforms seized a radio station in (?Glauwitz) on German territory. The provocation gave Nazi Germany the green light for an invasion. What did the United States do to send combat troops to Vietnam? The administration fabricated the Tonkin Gulf incident. Congress passed a resolution based on an alleged torpedo boat attack against U.S. destroyer. There was no such attack.

Today a tidal wave of anti-Sovietism is linked with South Korean Flight 007. In what appears to be a well-calculated political gamble against the Soviet Union the Reagan administration carefully avoids answering some key questions:

Question No 1: How is it that the CIA reported the disappearance of Flight 007 from radar screens hours after it disappeared, but for 3 days failed to report the presence of an RC-135 spy plane in the same area?

Question No 2: U.S. officials keep referring to a recorded tape with communications between a Soviet military pilot and ground control. Today Jeane Kirkpatrick did the same in the UN Security Council. Why aren't there any detailed tape recordings of communications between the pilots of South Korean Flight 007 and ground control in Tokyo?

Question No 3: The Reagan administration presents the incident as a case of the whole world being against the Soviet Union, not just the United States versus the USSR. But why do some other nations base their judgment about what happened on the information presented solely by the CIA? According to a report by the ASSOCIATED PRESS from Washington, the Reagan administration is out to exploit this incident to boost military spending and strengthen military alliances.

And question No 4: We all know how fond the CIA is of organizing information leaks when it comes to discrediting the Soviet Union, and that the leaks serve a political purpose. Suffice it to recall a leak about the (?ostensible) Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. At that time the CIA was out to kill the SALT II negotiations.

What do the CIA and the Reagan administration seek to achieve this time by withholding information about a network of spy bases in Alaska and Japan and a fleet of RC-135 surveillance planes and their routine spying against Soviet installations in the Far East on the one hand, and playing up its own version about what happened to the South Korean plane on the other hand? According to some Western political analysts, the administration is out to block the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe and deploy new missiles there and also help Ronald Reagan in his reelection campaign.

U.S. 'Secret War' in Air Reviewed

FM071539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Political Observer V. Matveyev article: "A Long-Standing and Reckless Practice"]

[Text] Attempts to infiltrate U.S. reconnaissance aircraft into the USSR are a long-standing practice and, as the past few days' events demonstrate, people across the ocean have no desire to abandon it, despite the repeated failure of the operations that have been undertaken.

When the Soviet Government announced on 5 May 1960 that a U.S. warplane that had intruded into the USSR's airspace had been shot down, the State Department's first reaction was to state that the aircraft had "gone off course," that there was nothing premeditated about this flight, and that it was a "pure coincidence."

Washington still did not know at that time that Powers, the pilot of the U-2 spyplane, who had bailed out, was still alive and was giving evidence backed up by the appropriate apparatus taken from the downed aircraft, which was in the possession of the competent Soviet organs. The highest Washington authorities were caught red-handed as the organizers of systematic acts of aerial espionage over our country's territory.

After World War II, a special aerial intelligence section codenamed "10-10" was set up within the CIA framework. Even before 1956, when the U-2 flights began over USSR territory, U.S. aircraft had tried more than once to disrupt the inviolability of Soviet borders in the north, south, east, and west. That fact had to be acknowledged by the then Secretary of State Herter, who, on 9 May 1960, made a statement on the program brought into force by President Eisenhower in accordance with a 1947 law, a program which included "broad-scale aerial surveillance by means of infiltration" of Soviet territory.

"Spyplanes are a particular kind of 'ear' and a complement to satellites operating at a height of 50 miles...." That is the view of London's DAILY STAR on 4 September. The newspaper points out that the "United States uses huge Boeing jets as spyplanes."

Thus the chain extends at least 30 years from the practice of sending spyplanes into the USSR in the early fifties to the attempts by the same transatlantic departments to "probe" Soviet territory now. And the relevant transatlantic "special services" now have even more material and technical facilities than before for carrying out such operations. The tasks placed before them by the supreme echelons of power in Washington dictate an impudent attitude toward the moral and political aspects of the actions being undertaken.

In keeping with Presidential Directive No 12333, which came into force on 4 December 1981, "all justified and legal means" -- including aerial and space reconnaissance -- "are to be used to ensure that the United States obtains the fullest possible intelligence information." That is what the above-mentioned Reagan directive says. In practice, the concepts of "justification and legality" turn into international piracy and can be stretched like a piece of rubber...until it snaps, sometimes tragically, as happened a few days ago.

The current successors of Bissell, who in the late fifties and early sixties carried out the direct leadership of similar operations, rely on the "experience" of dirty business that has been accumulated. In attempting to conceal that business from the public, they resort to various tricks and disguises. By no means the least significant element in this dangerous game was -- and still is -- the CIA's contracts with private commercial airline companies. Fierce competition for customers continues unabated between these companies. Quite a few of them are making a loss or have gone to the wall. Their proprietors are often prepared to do anything at all just to make money. That is when the CIA arrives in the nick of time.

Back in the mid-sixties for example, a CIA contract with the private U.S. firm American Aviation Investors Inc came to light. The CIA paid for the firm to supply helicopters and transport aircraft equipped with radar for use, as the NEW YORK HERAD TRIBUNE wrote in mid-August 1964, in "very intensive secret operations" in South Vietnam. None of its aircraft bore identification marks or symbols apart from black identification numbers.

The same newspaper added: "Other private U.S. air transport companies engaged in activity comparable with that of the above-mentioned company are continuing to operate. On occasions, the U.S. Administration concludes contracts with private firms for the fulfillment of programs for which the U.S. Administration cannot officially be considered responsible."

In a UPI interview on 4 October 1971 Victor Marchetti, a former CIA staffer, stated that for subversive operations in Southeast Asia the CIA had set up a fictitious airline company called Air America with a roster virtually equal to the staff of the CIA itself. The CIA buys and sells similar companies throughout the world, Marchetti stated. The U.S. special services' very close interest in private airline companies plying international routes can be easily explained when you take into account the cover that they can provide for the relevant emissaries and the opportunities that they offer by virtue of their links.

Yes, the "secret war" in the air is nothing new for the CIA and its subsidiaries. At the beginning of 1973 a Libyan passenger aircraft was shot down during a normal flight. The Israeli pilots were decorated for it. Tel Aviv counted on Washington's support -- and got it.

Here is another instance. On 6 October 1976 CIA agents organized an act of sabotage on board a Cuban aircraft which had taken off for Barbados. A bomb went off on board the aircraft. The aircraft was blown to pieces. Those involved in the criminal act were arrested outside the United States and admitted that they had been trained by the CIA.

What was Washington's reaction? None at all. It was as though nothing had happened.

And was it not an act in flagrant violation of the norms of international law and of the norms of contact between states not at war when President Reagan decided on 29 December 1981 to stop all Aeroflot flights into the United States on the ludicrous pretext that the USSR was involved in the declaration of martial law in Poland! This decision was presented as an "act of justice." And after that the White House chief is not embarrassed to say that the U.S. Administration "took pains" to harm Aeroflot in any way when air communications did still exist between the two countries! [sentence as published] And who does not recall the outrageous instances of the U.S. authorities' arbitrary treatment of Soviet passenger aircraft entering and leaving the United States, which resulted in a direct threat being created to people's security?

When planning the 1 May 1960 U-2 spy flight, the directors of that operation were also aiming at hitting the relaxation of international tension that was emerging then. A natural analogy springs to mind with what happened a few days ago when a South Korean Airlines Boeing 747 overflew Soviet Far East territory for 2 and 1/2 hours while the relevant U.S. and Japanese services tracked this "deviation" very closely but did nothing to turn the aircraft back to its allotted course! And what an aircraft! Filled with the latest electronics!

At a press conference the other day U.S. Secretary of State Shultz gave a terse "no" in answer to the question of whether or not the relevant U.S. authorities were aware of the strategic importance of the regions of the USSR which the South Korean aircraft overflew.

Washington's adventurist circles cannot escape the fact that in planning this action they were playing a reckless game with people's lives. More and more circumstances and facts are coming to light which indicate the carefully planned nature of the violation by the South Korean aircraft of the generally accepted international rules and norms governing civil flights.

The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER writes: "Some well-informed military men and specialists in the aviation sphere do not rule out the possibility that the South Korean aircraft was making a reconnaissance flight. One U.S. official spokesman who has close links with military intelligence has stated that aircraft belonging to governments considered friendly toward the United States are equipped in the United States with still and movie cameras and other devices for gathering intelligence information. According to that American, it is supposed that the information thus collected will be handed over to the U.S. Administration."

There it is -- the key to what happened.

As is now well-known, not for nothing was the South Korean Boeing 747 accompanied by a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft when the Boeing began to enter the USSR. At one time the CIA stated that the photographs taken for 4-5 years before the U-2 incident in 1960 "more than compensate for this final tragedy".... This cynical testimony by the U.S. sabotage and subversion department was cited by THE WASHINGTON POST. Was that now how the organizers of the new provocation also reasoned? Did they not calculate that the unsavory moral and political aspect of the operation would be "compensated for" by the material gained?

The present organizers of aerial sabotage are following in the footsteps of their predecessors and are even surpassing them by leaving behind such indelible traces.

President's Plane Used For 'Spying'

LD062312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 06 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, 6 Sep (TASS) -- The U.S. special services use for spying on a broad scale not only U.S. airline companies and foreign air companies "friendly" to the United States, but even... the personal airplanes of the U.S. presidents. One such occurrence is related by ex-White House press secretary, Jerald F. Terhorst, and ex-presidential pilot, R. Albertazzine, in their book "The Flying White House: The Story of Air Force One."

As the authors note, as far back as the fifties on the instruction of CIA Director A. Dulles, the jet aircraft "Air Force One," on which President D. Eisenhower planned to make a foreign trip, was equipped with intelligence apparatus. In particular, apparatus for aerial photography was set up on it, as well as means of intercepting radio conversations, discovering radar installations and determining the frequencies used by them.

The U.S. intelligence services do not refrain from using civil aviation as a "cover" and "front." As UPI reports, quoting informed sources in the Pentagon, the RC-135 spy planes "constantly use civilian airlines all over the world to cover up their intelligence operations near USSR territory." These planes, "bristling with electronic apparatus," the agency writes, literally "cling to" passenger planes in flight, trying on the one hand to avoid discovery by ground radar and on the other to catch radio signals unhindered, to locate the position of radars, to establish the frequencies they work on and to gather other data of an intelligence nature. It was precisely one such plane which was close to the South Korean liner when it intruded into the borders of the Soviet Union's air space.

'Espionage' From Third Countries' Planes

LD072102 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1300 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Washington's air provocation committed in the Soviet Far East is unprecedented in its immorality. President Reagan's crocodile tears and incantations cannot whitewash all the immorality of this subversion. However, it's noteworthy that this is far from the first and only case, and the Pentagon and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are using civil and air forces of third countries for the purposes of espionage against the Asian independent states.

It is known that the South African [as heard] pilots took part in making reconnaissance flights on instructions from the American secret services over Vietnam and Laos. Over the past month, regular armed provocations are being committed by the Thai planes which intrude Kampuchean airspace. In the 2 weeks of August alone, such violations of the border were registered 12 times.

Violations of the Indian air border by the Pakistani military planes and helicopters have been (?sharply frequented). Not long ago, an official of the Indian Government declared in Delhi that the invasions of the Pakistani planes in the country's airspace had taken place in the region of Titwalan, (Kargil), and Pounch in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. These air provocations of the Thai authorities in Kampuchea and of the Pakistani authorities in India were accompanied by a chauvinistic campaign in Bangkok and Islamabad. Their propaganda was pouring out floods of slander on the policy and actions of Kampuchea and India. The defensive measures of these states against the violators of their sovereignty were viewed as inhumane acts, allegedly committed against the unarmed planes and helicopters which had lost their course.

In other words, the events were exactly following the scenario which can be clearly traced now in the frantic campaign against the Soviet Union. The dependency of the Seoul rulers on Washington is known to all. South Korea is a territory occupied by the American troops; the military rule of General Ziaul Haq in Pakistan is being more and more turned into a regime of a similar nature. Fresh details of the militaristic plot between Washington and Islamabad have become known the other day. According to the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES, two representatives of the [30-second break in transmission] along the line of military espionage against a neighboring country.

Washington, in particular, obtained the right to use the Pakistan naval and airbases as footholds for the interventionist rapid deployment corps. Washington is involving in the provocations against the sovereign states Turkey, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and other countries. According to the newspaper CUMHURIYET, work is nearing completion over modernizing the tarmacs at the warbase near the Turkish city of Konya. This is being done for them to serve the American planes like the RC-135 and others with the most up-to-date espionage electronic devices and the targetable apparatuses of the AWACS system. The bases of Mombasa in Kenya and Simonstown in South Africa are being equipped for [words indistinct].

Thirty U.S. warbases have been set up in the Indian Ocean region. Their network stretches from Australia to Pakistan and Turkey, and from South Africa to the Philippines. A base on Diego Garcia is in the heart of this network and this is first of all an espionage network. It poses a serious threat to peace and security in Asia, to the sovereignty of its countries.

Reporter's 'Perplexity' Cited

PM071429 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 September p 9

[Own correspondent A. Manakov report under the rubric "Hello, New York!": "Provocateurs"]

[Text] ...The conductor in the White House waves his baton and Walpurgisnight began. The orchestras strike up. On the TV screens vampires and harpies, lies in angels' clothing, killer spies in the habit of sisters of mercy whirl in endless dance.... They shout, yell, whistle, and attack the residence of the USSR's permanent mission to the United Nations in Glen Cove.... What for this time? Because the terrible "Reds" destroyed a South Korean aircraft. There was a plane and it disappeared -- dissolved in the mist of the blue sea. No, it did not dissolve, it was, of course, destroyed by the "Reds", who are simply waiting for something to destroy underground, on land, at sea, and in the air. This time in the air....

The factual side of the affair has long since been made public. "They" published their "version." But however many horrors are built up in it, the version is coming apart at the seams. Western newspapers are increasingly expressing doubts about its plausibility.

Just recently, Douglas McGill, a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, vainly asked questions and expressed his perplexity. They all boiled down to the following: How could a plane of the most modern design, fitted with the latest navigational, radio, and other equipment, on rather how could its pilots, "take" their plane 500 km into a foreign state? Had all the equipment broken down? A new "Bermuda Triangle"? But this is unlikely. However, let us assume the unlikely. But then there is another question: Well then, did all the South Korean pilots suddenly fall victim to a special kind of night blindness and fail to see, were simply visually unable to spot the Soviet fighter which, having exhausted all radio warnings, literally waggled its wings at a safe distance from the Boeing's cockpit? And the American and Japanese intell...sorry -- air traffic control services who were "directing" the Boeing, what happened to them -- were they struck blind and deaf too?

Right, the compasses in the Boeing were not working. The radio was dead. The pilots also did not see the Soviet fighter. But did the Boeing pilots also fail to see the stream of tracer bullets fired by the Soviet fighter along the aircraft's flight path?

They say that God deprives man of his reason as a punishment. Did he not deprive the South Korean pilots of their sight and hearing? Or was the fear of following the order and landing on Soviet territory, the fear of being reprimanded by their American masters for their unfulfilled spy mission and the disclosure of their espionage equipment stronger than their own safety?

Douglas McGill and other Western correspondents will hardly get intelligible answers to all these questions out of the White House.

'Hypocrites' Series Initiated

PM061406 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 6 September publishes on page 3 under the headline "Hypocrites" a 2,000-word article by A. Yefremov initiating a new KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA series under the heading "Hypocrites of the 20th Century." The introduction to the article reads:

"Hands lifted in grief, the blood of the victim dripping from them -- A completely biblical image. But it is taken from contemporary history. "Hypocrites of the 20th century... "Two and even three times a day the U.S. President grieves and suffers publicly. He pronounces high-flown phrases about humanism and morality. He undertakes to teach whole countries and peoples. And it is all lies and falsehood, just lies and falsehood. The victims he is concerned for are the victims of ruthless provocation, planned and implemented by U.S. services. The immediate agents of the provocation, who chose a passenger aircraft for an espionage mission and sent it deep into alien territory prohibited for flights, have still not been found guilty nor seized, but the bloody traces clearly lead to the private residences of the CIA. But still the president of a state which is guilty of a multitude of vile acts of aggression and of kindling misanthropy is putting on a mask of grief.

"The entire Western world is being eaten away by falsehood.

"Starting today KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA is publishing materials of a public dossier 'Hypocrites of the 20th Century.' The editorial office invites the paper's readers too to take part in its compilation. We await your letters and correspondence exposing the spiritual decadence of the West today, the lies and slander it spreads, and the monstrous cynicism of its provocative actions."

In this article Yefremov cites various instances of immorality and corruption among the U.S. upper echelons, including congressmen and various former members of Reagan's administration.

'Reconnaissance Operation Thwarted'

LD071004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] As previously reported in our broadcasts, Washington has unleashed a noisy propaganda campaign surrounding the flight of the South Korean aircraft which intruded into the USSR's airspace in the Far East. Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver will tell you of what lies behind the campaign and what its aims are:

[Zholkver] A well-served rule of criminology says: In investigating any crime one should first of all establish who stands to gain by it. And in the given case we are dealing with an obvious crime. The South Korean plan rudely violated the Soviet state border. For 2 hours it was in Soviet airspace, failed to respond to all signals accepted in international aviation practice, ignored all warnings and continued its flight. Competent American bodies were aware of this flight and maintained communications with the plane, which had been transmitting coded radio signals. Moreover, the White House press secretary himself has admitted that during the flight of the South Korean plane an American RC-135 reconnaissance plane had been nearby.

And so it is quite obvious that an attempt was made with the use of a civilian plane to make a reconnaissance flight over Soviet territory in a strategically important region. As the Soviet Government statement says, it is a question of a premediated, preplanned action, of a major reconnaissance operation which was thwarted by Soviet air defenses.

I should remind you that the Pentagon and the CIA have already repeatedly been caught at such provocations. We recall a similar incident with the South Korean plane which violated the Soviet border in the region of Murmansk in 1978, and before that the sadly famous flight of American air-spy Powers in 1960. And this year there have already been 12 violations of the Soviet air border by American planes.

Incidentally, the CIA does not even stop at organizing air disasters, as was the case, for instance, in October 1976 when an American explosive device was planted on a Cuban passenger plane which blew up immediately after take-off from an airport on the island of Barbados. And this time, too, the American special services, in preparing their operation, consciously accepted the possibility of human casualties, and indeed totally innocent people were killed.

But this was not only an aviation but also a political diversion. And the moment was not chosen by chance. Washington's political course has recently been subjected to growing criticism both abroad and in the United States itself. Criticism is being leveled at Washington's big-stick policy in Latin America, at U.S. intervention in Lebanon, and the overall course of the Reagan administration toward the arms race, from the plans for deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe to the projects for the militarization of outer space.

In these conditions, especially on the eve of the U.S. presidential election, they were dreaming in Washington of a major action that might change the propaganda political situation and distract people's attention from the Soviet peace initiative, and help Washington to get out of solving major international problems. And the notorious incident with the South Korean plane was just such an action. Immediately after the incident, to a script worked out in advance, a broad propaganda campaign was mounted in the United States, whose tone is being set by President Reagan himself. In Washington they have started saying that no agreements with the Soviet Union are allegedly possible, that it only understands, allegedly, the language of force, and for that it is necessary to arm oneself.

But this is an obviously adventurist policy. The USSR will never permit U.S. military superiority, and if required it will be able to defend its borders, which is the sovereign right of every state. And responsibility for the dangerous whipping-up of tension in the world lies fully and entirely with the leaders of the United States.

U.S. Foreign Policy 'Adventurism' Hit

PM070902 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[N. Novikov article under the rubric "Conversations on Topical Themes": "Following Truman's Path"]

[Text] On the eve of taking office as President, R. Reagan stated that the U.S. ship of state is a kind of "ocean liner, not a speedboat." He noted that you must not turn the wheel too sharply, "otherwise you capsize." How has he conducted himself at the helm of state? Forgetting his own warnings, the new White House incumbent is setting course increasingly sharply to the right, even to the right of common sense.

Not infrequently the head of the U.S. Administration and his closest aides personally become involved in anticommunist, anti-Soviet campaigns. The U.S. President himself called for a "crusade" against communism. And speaking in the U.S. Congress, R. Reagan quoted one of the architects of the "cold war" -- H. Truman, who said these words in 1947: "I believe we must help the free peoples to determine their own destiny according to their own choice." You cannot help agreeing with those who assessed this speech as a model of political hypocrisy. After this statement, Washington dares to accuse the Soviet Union and its allies of "exporting revolution." The socialist states reject in the most decisive way any forms of interference in other countries' internal affairs. At the same time the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries categorically reject the U.S. claims to "help" other peoples to determine their own destiny.

The Russian proverb says: "Lies stink." Obviously they have a different understanding of moral and ethical categories on the Potomac, because officials heap up mountains of fables. Thus former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig stated in January 1981 that the Soviet Union is pursuing a policy and implementing programs which encourage, support, and extend international terrorism. This anti-Soviet campaign was stepped up steadily. Hearings began in the revived Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism. The subcommittee was assigned the task of revealing the Russians' "global terrorist network." But all the CIA's attempts to submit information on the Soviet Union's "involvement" in terrorism were unsuccessful, since no such information exists. So the propagandist soap bubble burst.

It was no accident that the organizers of the anti-Soviet campaign chose precisely that time to start up. During that period terrorist acts organized by extreme right and leftist extremist elements were shaking West Europe, particularly Italy, and were causing general indignation. In this atmosphere the U.S. Administration tried to shift the blame for everything that happened onto the "Soviets." Once again Western propaganda mounted its old, decrepit, worn-out hobby horse: it is a "world communist conspiracy," the "sinister hand of Moscow." The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries were declared to be the "behind-the-scenes organizers" of practically all the terrorist groups, including the West German anarchists -- the Baader-Meinhof "urban guerrillas" -- and the Italian "Red Brigades" terrorists. Imperialist propagandists even declared the assassination attempt on the pope, carried out by the Turkish neofascist Agca, to be "in accordance with Moscow's interests."

The main aim of the Washington slanderers, who have assumed, without the slightest justification, the name of "fighters against international terrrorism," is to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of the world public and whip up "psychological warfare" against the world of socialism. Even before coming to the White House R. Reagan saw the "hand of Moscow" everywhere. Thus in 1980 he stated: "If you dig deep enough in any of the remote hotbeds of tension, you will find the Soviet Union..."

It follows from this that the people's struggle for national and social liberation is caused not by internal factors, the requirements of historical development, or the peoples' desire to overcome backwardness, poverty, and economic and political dependence, but is inspired from outside and "engendered by the Soviets' intrigues." This means that this struggle, in Washington's opinion, is "illegitimate" and is "terrorist in nature," and the help granted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the fighters for national liberation is nothing less than "support for terrorism." And all this is allegedly a serious threat to "U.S. national interests." So the U.S. Administration has arrogated to itself the "right" to make use of any means in countries which have only recently acquired independence to overthrow inconvenient governments and destroy disobedient politicians.

As is clear from secret instructions published by the Italian weekly EUROPEO, the U.S. intelligence services send agents into state institutions in other countries, including "friendly" countries, and into their armed forces and security organs.

The slander campaign on the Soviet Union's involvement in "international terrorism" whipped up by Washington pursues the goal of shifting the blame. State terrorism has long been a part of U.S. foreign policy. Some clarifications are called for here. There are two types of terrorism: state terrorism, implemented by a state and its officials or with the state's support, and terrorism carried out by private individuals or organizations of private individuals. Of course, both types are an international crime.

All the same, state terrorism represents the greatest danger. Terrorism is a most important method in U.S. imperialism's struggle against the people's revolutionary and national liberation movement in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. And what political, ideological, or spiritual values capable of attracting the peoples can imperialism offer? None. It continues to gamble on violence and impose its will with the help of economic repressions, subversion, provocations, and coups. "Peace must be based on strength" -- that is how President R. Reagan formulated the U.S. position, speaking in Seattle recently at a congress of the black-hundred-type "American Legion" organization.

Since R. Reagan's administration came to power, Washington has been increasingly shamelessly engaged in state terrorism in the international arena. The U.S. special services use extremist groupings in other countries or create such groupings in order to turn them into an instrument of their own aims. Back in spring 1978, in profound secrecy, the CIA started training and arming the subversive groups which act against Afghanistan's legitimate government. In our day Washington makes no secret of its active participation in the "undeclared war" against the Afghan revolution. The U.S. official authorities openly declare their intention of continuing to supply weapons and money to gangs of dushmans who are sent into the territory of the people's Afghanistan.

American imperialism uses the same methods against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador. According to Washington's classic scenario, immediately after the revolution in Nicaragua the American authorities tried to trample the new leadership and impose their own diktat. When this misfired and the revolutionary Nicaraguan people decided to follow their own independent path, Washington started knocking together, through opposition and extremist groupings, gangs from among the former national guards of the dictator Somoza. Surviving members of the punitive squads make sorties into Nicaragua from bases in Honduras, carry out subversive activity, and kill peasants. In neighboring El Salvador, Washington steadily steps up its military aid to the bloody regime and interferes unceremoniously in the country's internal affairs.

Imperialism has left its bloody traces in Africa too and has more than once used mercenaries and local reactionaries against inconvenient regimes. The peoples of the Congo, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Angola, Madagascar, Mozambique, and other countries are familiar with the techniques of the imperialist neocolonialists.

From all this, one cannot fail to see Washington's desire to form in other countries a kind of "fifth column" or prop for antipopular regimes. The White House appropriates huge sums for these purposes. "Fifth columns" of this type, often made up of various extremist groupings, are used by Washington to discredit peace supporters, and also to damp down the wave of antiwar demonstrations at home and abroad and to spin still faster the flywheel of anti-Soviet hysteria.

New evidence of this is provided by the frantic ballyhoo which the White House continues to whip up against the USSR in connection with the incursion by a South Korean plane into Soviet territory. Unable to refute the obvious facts, Wahington resorts to inflammatory, provocative methods, trying to discredit the Soviet Union and its peace-loving policy. At the same time the people on the Potomac keep quiet about the fact that the responsibility for the provocation rests with the American services which sent the plane, for reconnaissance purposes, on a route which penetrated deep into the USSR's territory.

International observers, analyzing Washington's foreign policy course, conclude that the axis of U.S. official policy has begun to shift perceptibly toward extreme irresponsibility and outright adventurism. The true masters of the economy and policy in the United States and other leading capitalist countries are attentively keeping an eye on how far the state's economic, political, and social structure is capable of bearing the burden of the unprecedented arms race and the adventurist, militarist foreign policy course. As has become known, at a closed conference of international bankers and economic experts held in Paris in November 1982 the main problem was discussed -- that of the existence of armies of many millions of unemployed people in the United States and the other developed capitalist countries. The key question which the bankers asked the experts in this connection amounted to this: "When will the limit of social and political endurance in the face of this mass disaster for people be reached?" Evidently Washington believes that the American people's "limit of endurance" has not yet been passed, and so it continues to gamble on force and pursues its "crusade" up to the brink of nuclear war. Yes, the captain of the U.S. ship of state is turning the wheel too hard to the right. Yet he himself warned of the danger of confusing an ocean liner with a speedboat, which can indeed lead to serious consequences.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS GLEN COVE 'INVASION'

LD061826 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 6 Sep 83

["At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 6 TASS -- As has already been reported, on September 4 this year a mob of rampant hooligans forcibly broke into the territory of the residence of the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations in Glen Cove and went on the rampage there.

On September 6 a presentation was made to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. It points out that the circumstances of what took place most graphically show that the American authorities had known in advance about the act of provocation in the making.

The invasion of the territory of the residence of the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations, enjoying diplomatic immunity, with the connivance of the American authorities is a grave act of arbitrariness which is inadmissible in civilized society.

This has graphically demonstrated anew the worth of the much touted statements of the U.S. Administration about its respect for the regulations of international law and its observance of the commitments it assumed in ensuring the security of foreign diplomatic missions in the United States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR resolutely protested against the criminal bandit attack on the residence of the Permanent Mission of the USSR to the United Nations and demanded that effective measures be taken to prevent such actions in the future. It was pointed out that the avoidance by the U.S. Administration of the performance of its duties in this respect is fraught with serious consequences for the U.S. side itself.

U.S. 'HYPOCRISY' ON HUMANITARIANISM SCORED

LD070146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0007 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, 7 September (TASS) -- At the present time, when the U.S. Administration is whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria, representatives of the White House, the State Department, and even U.S. intelligence organs are constantly addressing journalists as such irreproachable "humanitarians" and "adherents" to international law that many objective political observers have started thinking: Was not the incident involving the South Korean aircraft too convenient for Washington for one to believe that it "strayed" accidentally into Soviet airspace, writes V. Bolshakov in an article entitled "Washington's Secret Army," which is published in PRAVDA.

Indeed, the people who are shouting about humanitarianism at the tops of their voices are first and foremost those who order mass killings in Lebanon, El Salvador, and Guatemala and organize criminal "secret operations" of a subversive nature against Cuba, Grenada, Nicaragua, Angola, Chad, and other countries of the world for the sake of "U.S. democracy." The worth of such hypocrisy is well known to mankind from the history of U.S. aggression in Korea and the millions of people who were killed and tortured by the Pentagon's soldiers and henchmen in Indochina. To this day, the list of bloody crimes committed on Washington's directions is not complete, the paper continues.

Not so long ago THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published a report from Guatemala. It began with the following words: "What you are about to read is for people with strong nerves." The warning was quite justified. It was followed by a description of a brutal reprisal by soldiers, trained by U.S. advisers, against the inhabitants of a village "suspected of harboring partisans." At one point the report said "bullets were not wasted on children: The children were picked up by the legs and their heads were smashed against the walls of houses..."

When you read such documents you are struck by a terrible similarity: No matter where the dollar's mercenaries may operate -- in El Salvador, Nicaragua, Afghanistan, or Lebanon -- their bloody handwriting is the same. Reliance is placed first and foremost on intimidation of the civilian populace. The open atrocities, pathological barbarity, mass executions, and torture of patriots in front of their families are single-minded and planned, PRAVDA stresses.

In January 1983 the Indian press published a document headed "For Restricted Official Use" that had been sent to U.S. ambassadors abroad and CIA bureaus. This was the result of almost 5 months' work on a draft entitled "Control of Political and Secret Operations Being Carried Out By U.S. Government Institutions Within the Country and Abroad." The draft was approved by the White House at the end of 1981 and adopted as a guide to action.

Twelve states that "must be isolated or set against each other" were named as primary targets for U.S. subversive operations. These states are India, Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Iran, Libya, South Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Algeria, and Madagascar.

By demagogically concealing these objectives with slogans of "humanity," "the struggle against international terrorism," and "the struggle for human rights, freedom, and democracy" and by whipping up anti-Soviet campaigns -- as is being done now over the "incident" with the South Korean aircraft -- the present U.S. Administration is trying to lull the peoples' vigilance and justify the crimes that are committed by Washington's "crusaders" and their henchmen in the public's eyes, the paper points out. This masquerade does not fool many people, of course, since reports from the fields of the battles being waged by these "crusaders" too often bear warnings like the one given by the author of the report in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE: "What you are about to read is for people with strong nerves."

U.S. EXPANSION OF GREENLAND BASE DRAWS 'PROTESTS'

PM080942 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Mikhail Kostikov commentary under "We Reply to the Reader" rubric: "Greenland in Their Sights"]

[Excerpt] Copenhagen -- PRAVDA readers T. Komarova from Vinnitsa, G. Feoktistov from Moscow, and others ask how the increased American and NATO interest in Greenland is to be explained.

For the first time in 15 years a major NATO naval division led by the American frigate "Dewey" -- which is equipped with ASROC-type antiship missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads -- has put in at Greenland ports. This visit by the NATO military is by no means fortuitous, nor is the heightened interest which NATO has recently been showing in Greenland, the world's largest island, located in the North Atlantic. Greenland, which occupies an important strategic position in contemporary American nuclear strategy, is assigned a fundamental role in the plans to prepare NATO's northern flank to wage a nuclear war.

The present calls at Greenland ports by the NATO naval division, according to a statement by Greenland Prime Minister J. Motzfeldt, are taking place without his cabinet's consent.

Just a few months ago the Pentagon allocated billions to modernize the military bases on the islands at Thule and Sondre-Stromfjord, which are the largest in the Arctic. The other day the newspaper GRONLANDSPOSTEN reported the Pentagon's latest plans to build two new radar stations on the island's southern coastline in addition to the four which it already has. Their main purpose is to monitor airspace and direct offensive nuclear missile operations across the Arctic regions to strike against targets located on the USSR's territory.

Presenting the Greenlanders with such surprises, each one more dangerous than the last, the transatlantic strategists awkwardly and, as a rule, after the event, begin to hold forth about their friendly feelings. However, understanding of the imminent threat is growing in Greenland, and in Denmark too. The White House's growing militarist appetite is causing indignation and anxiety among the islanders. (A. Lyunge), leader of the Inuit Atagatigiit party, has sharply protested the Pentagon's new plans. Statements by a number of Greenland parliamentary deputies, in particular L. Johansen, point out that the expansion of the American military presence on the island will pose a deadly danger to the Arctic.

KAPITSA ARRIVES IN BEIJING TO EXCHANGE VIEWS

LD080908 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 8 Sep 83

["Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Peking" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Peking September 8 TASS -- Mikhail Kapitsa, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC for an exchange of views on the issues of mutual interests.

At the airport he was greeted by Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, other officials and Ilya Shcherbakov, ambassador of the USSR to the PRC.

USSR, PRC TO REOPEN BORDER CROSSING POINTS

LD080922 Hamburg DPA in German 0355 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Kashi, 8 Sep (DPA) -- China and the Soviet Union are to open two new crossing points on their Central Asian border before the end of this month. At the same time the passage of people and goods in this region, which was stopped in 1967 as a result of political disputes, will be resumed. This statement, which comes just a few days before the start of new negotiations on better conditions, was made by senior officials today in a DPA interview in Kashi, the district capital, in the northeast Chinese frontier region of Xinjiang.

According to this information the current talks in Moscow on details of the new frontier traffic are about to be completed. On the Chinese side preparations for the reopening of the checkpoints had been completed in the main. This is the first time since the ideological break between Beijing and Moscow that the two states have agreed on an expansion of cross-frontier traffic.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa will arrive in Beijing today for the continuation of the Chinese-Soviet consultations on normalization of interstate relations which began last October. The Chinese delegation will be led by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen. The talks are expected to last 2 to 3 weeks. The two previous rounds of negotiations had brought the two parties no closer on the three main points at issue. As a condition for better relations, Beijing is demanding Soviet accommodation in the Kampuchean and Afghanistan questions and a reduction in the numbers of Soviet troops on China's northern frontier.

Despite the continuing existence of these basic differences of opinion, China and the Soviet Union have made some progress in interstate relations in recent months. The reopening of the frontier crossing points will serve to strengthen economic and cultural contacts.

The two new crossing points on the Central Asian frontiers are situated near the Chinese town of (Tuoyun) not far from Kashi, and close to (Huderguosi) in the northern part of the autonomous region of Xinjiang. They were closed to traffic at the height of the ideological disputes, but according to officials in Kashi they continued to be used like a third checkpoint near the Chinese town of (Baketu) for the exchange of mail.

Inhabitants of the frontier zones of both countries are to be included in the cross-frontier movements of people. A large number of families in the Xinjiang region have relatives on the other side of the frontier in the Soviet Republic of Kirghizia.

FURTHER SOVIET RESPONSE ON AIRLINER INCIDENT

'Deep Regret' for 'Tragedy'

PM071609 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Tragedy in the Sky and Crime on the Earth"]

[Text] A tragedy which has claimed the lives of many people is still a tragedy, however you assess the situation in which it took place. People have died who should not have died. And the first thing I want to do is to express deep regret at what happened.

Emotions often stifle the voice of reason. In this case, that must not be allowed to happen. Only a thorough analysis of all the questions relating to the loss of the South Korean plane will enable us to approach the truth and to understand how the tragic combination of circumstances which led to the disaster was created, and by whom.

Let us begin with this question: how could it happen that a plane following route No 007 from New York to Seoul could leave its air corridor which is more than 90 km wide, and fly for 2 hours over the territory and territorial waters of the Soviet Union, deviating from its course by some 500 km at that.

The first thing that springs to mind is a failure of navigating equipment or -- another variation -- breakdowns in the operation of the computer which controls the flight on automatic pilot. However, as people in the know assert, for machines of the Boeing 747 class, both suggestions are totally improbable.

Let us listen, for instance, to the opinions of Italian pilot C. Petrosellini, who was captain of a plane like that for 11 years. "Leaving aside emotions and taking the purely technical aspects of the matter, the possibility of a plane of that type leaving its set course, particularly for a long period, is absolutely out of the question," the pilot points out. The flight is under the constant control of three computers which in their turn, check one another. Moreover these computers are linked to the automatic pilot, and the captain of the ship can determine the airliners' coordinates precisely at any moment. "The possibility of a breakdown or failure of this control system is absolutely out of the question," C. Petrosellini stresses. "Some people are now talking about the effect of magnetic fields or other negative influences on the aircraft's equipment," the Italian pilot goes on. "On this, I can only observe that the times of Christopher Colombus are long gone: the Boeing has equipment which is used in space hardware and which is absolutely immune to effects of that kind."

Another possibility is being discussed -- that the deviation from the course was programmed by mistake back on land, when the data were fed into the computers. C. Petrosellini's opinion: "Even in this case, the obligatory triple checking of this information excludes the possibility that the crew did not know the content of the program."

So where does that get us? Of course, reasoning in the abstract, it is possible to suggest total incompetence or criminal negligence on the part of the crew. Thus, for instance, Japan's AKAHATA, citing persons involved in aviation, suggests that "the pilot was either dozing, relying entirely on the inertial navigation device, or playing cards." But the demands made on pilots today and what is known about the ship's captain, (Chon Ben Ine), a former colonel in the South Korean Air Force, makes this supposition highly improbable. Only one thing is left -- the crew knowingly changed course.

A second question. Why did the airliner fail to respond to requests put to it over a long period? Why was it flying without navigation lights?

Once again, faults are out of the question. The Boeing 747 has four electrical supply systems, and even if they all broke down, there was still an emergency electricity supply which ensured the possibility of signaling and operating the navigation lights.

But perhaps the crew simply failed to pay attention to the Soviet interceptors' signals, or did not notice them? This story is upheld by the Americans. "The pilots of the South Korean airliner," a U.S. State Department spokesman stated, "obviously did not even suspect that Soviet fighters were following them." That is hard to believe. Hard to believe, because the attempts to make contact with the plane -- by waggling wings and flashing lights -- went on for 2 hours. All the same, let us suppose they did not notice, did not see. But how could the crew "not see" the radio signals being transmitted to them? Was the radio damaged? You might believe that, if you did not know that the Boeing 747 has not one, but five radio sets.

The Paris newspaper LIBERATION drew attention to this curious detail: In 1978 a Boeing 707 belonging to the same South Korean airline, on a flight on the Paris-Seoul route, instead of flying to the north pole, for some reason "went off course" and turned up over the Kola Peninsula. And according to the testimony of one of the passengers, now living in Japan, the South Korean pilot stubbornly refused to respond to all the signals from Soviet fighters and, despite their demands to land, continued the flight. Everyone who was in that plane, the passenger said, saw the Soviet fighters signaling to the Boeing.

So this is not the first case of "blindness." True, in 1978 the crew did "recover their eyesight" and managed to land the Boeing 707. But in 1983 prudence was not displayed. If -- you may read in the FINANCIAL TIMES -- a plane refuses to obey signals and proceed to the airfield indicated to it, "the situation becomes extremely dangerous, and then the possibility arises that the plane will be shot down."

Again we are faced with the old dilemma. Either criminal negligence, criminal presumptousness -- or a deliberate desire to remain "incognito" at all costs. And for reasons which have already been given, one has to plump for the latter.

Finally, the third question. Why did the U.S. and Japanese ground services controlling air traffic on the route in question fail to inform the airliner's crew that it had gone badly off course?

Occasionally one hears the following reply: the part of the route which goes along the Soviet border lies out of range of ground control's radar. But here is what THE WASHINGTON POST reports: "The Federal Aviation Administration and the U.S. Defense Department reached an agreement whereby the long-range military radar on Alaska is used to ascertain that passenger aircraft are not deviating from their flight path when they begin the long flight along the Soviet coast from Alaska. Staff of the Federal Aviation Administration reported that a similar agreement exists between Japanese civil aviation control and the Japanese armed forces." Consequently, someone could have helped the "stray" aircraft. The communications were there too. But there was no help.

Moreover, Secretary of State G. Shultz said: "The United States did not know that the South Korean airliner was in danger until it was brought down." An odd statement. The Americans themselves assert that during a 2-hour period they -- and the Japanese as well -- had a "fix" on at least eight Soviet fighters sent up to intercept. Why then did they not inform and warn the crew of this? "The reason they did not issue the warning," the Japanese paper MAINICHI writes, "is probably a military one. The announcement of information obtained from radar and so forth affects the air defense secrets" of the United States and Japan. And the passengers of the Boeing-747 paid with their lives to keep the secrets.

One can scarcely have any doubts about the technical capability of the U.S. and Japanese services -- military and civilian. And if this capability was not used, if the crew of the Boeing 747 was not warned that it was far off course or that interceptors were headed for it, then there must have been a good reason for it.

Now we come to the main point. The possibility of major technical defects in the airliner is ruled out. So is professional incompetence on the part of the crew. What is left? One thing remains: the violation of the USSR state border was planned; the crew of the passenger airliner was on an intelligence gathering mission.

There are two possible objections to this conclusion -- particular and general. The particular objection is: for what purpose, for whose benefit -- why send an aircraft when everything is visible from satellites. Yes, of course, you can see a lot from satellites. Yet experts maintain that from a height of 10,000 meters you can obtain information which satellites cannot get. So there was a purpose.

The general objection is: you Russians even dream about CIA agents in your sleep.... Well, let's talk about dreams. Here, for example, is what the San Francisco EXAMINER "dreams" about: I quote: "Ernest Volkman, national security editor on DEFENSE SCIENCE MAGAZINE, reported that Korean Airlines aircraft make regular flights in Soviet airspace to gather military intelligence. According to Volkman, civil aircraft are 'fitted with photographic and movie cameras and transmitters at a numbr of U.S. bases'."

Here is another "dream." This time it is the "dream" of Britain's daily STAR: the Russians must know that "the United States is using unmarked Boeing 747 jet aircraft crammed with sophisticated electronic monitoring equipment for flights connected with the gathering of intelligence data.... As the Russians tracked this aircraft for 2 hours on radar screens, they must have become increasingly convinced that the uninvited guest was sending information to spy satellites about hidden nuclear armaments, radar tracking stations, submarines, and missiles." These are the "dreams." There is no difference, unfortunately, between them and reality. We are dealing with a brazen attempt -- by no means the first, what is more -- to penetrate strategically important regions of the USSR. And it was stopped -- not for the first time either.

Yes, I repeat, it is a tragedy that totally innocent people have died. But the tragedy in the sky could only happen because it was preceded by a crime on the ground. The criminals are those who sent the civil aircraft into mortal danger, who prohibited its crew from reacting to the warnings from Soviet pilots and ground control and who are now using the event to fuel tension in world affairs.

"The Soviet government," the 6 September statement says, "expresses regret at the deaths of totally innocent people and shares the grief of their nearest and dearest. The whole responsibility for the tragedy rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the U.S. leaders." No matter how many lies these leaders tell, no matter how many dodges they try and how many hypocritical things they say, and no matter how many times they invoke the Almighty, they will not be able to shrug of the responsibility.

'In Compliance With USSR Law'

LD071812 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Hello, comrades. As has been reported, on the night of 31 August-1 September, a South Korean aircraft violated the state border of the USSR.

Today, the world is turning attention to the fact that the South Korean aircraft that violated the USSR state border conducted itself not as a civilian aircraft, but as a spy plane, essentially as a military aircraft. This is what led to the disaster and the deaths of people, who were used as a screen by the U.S. CIA, which organized this provocation.

Many foreign newspapers and observers are stressing that the stopping [presecheniye] of the action of the violating aircraft by Soviet pilots was fully in compliance with USSR law, which ought to be known by those who fly close to our borders.

Today, the official propaganda of the United States and its allies still continue the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign in order to cover up the traces of the latest serious international crime by the United States. This propaganda campaign is particularly dangerous because its aim is to brainwash the population psychologically [psikhchesskaya obrabotka naseleniya] for the aggressive practice of imperialism.

There have been admissions, as the U.S. agency UPI reported that the special services of the United States have long been using civilian aircraft as a screen and gun layers [navodchiki] particularly to camouflage their reconnaissance actions in the vicinity of USSR territory. These aircraft, stuffed with electronic equipment, the agency writes, literally hover over the passenger aircraft's route, trying to avoid detection by the ground navigation equipment to intercept unhindered radio signals, locate radar positions, and determine the frequencies on which they operate and gather other intelligence data. One of these aircraft, the military ones, was positioned near the South Korean airliner when it intruded into USSR airspace.

It has been reported that the United States has even used the President's personal airplane for espionage purposes. As early as the 1950's, President Eisenhower's airplane was equipped for espionage. Equipment was installed on it for aerial photography, interception of radio conversations, and the detection of radar installations. The editor of the U.S. journal DEFENSE SCIENCE MAGAZINE, Ernest Voigtman, has stated with the aid of civilian aircraft, the United States obtains more precise data than it does from its spy satellites.

By all accounts, the organizers of the provocative violation of the Soviet state border are untroubled by the fact that they put the passengers onboard the aircraft at risk. It is more likely that they even deliberately reckoned that any incident with the South Korean aircraft would provide the opportunity to reinforce the brainwashing of the population of the countries of the U.S. bloc, using this incident to whip up international tension that is so necessary for the aggressive foreign policy of the United States.

It is obvious from the U.S. press that U.S. President Reagan, endeavoring to exacerbate Soviet-U.S. relations, has used this incident with the South Korean aircraft as a pretext for certain sanctions against the USSR with the aim of curtailing the planned conclusion of bilateral agreements in the spheres of science, cultural exchanges, and transport. It has been reported that under pressure from the United States, Canada has announced that Aeroflot aircraft flying to the North American Continent will temporarily not be serviced on Canadian territory.

However, as the U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST states, U.S. allies in Western Europe are refusing to follow this example and many political observers are noting that Reagan's decision on sanctions testifies to the instability and unsteadiness of his policy. President Reagan, not well-versed in the issues of running international affairs, by taking an impulsive and not-thought-through decision and trying to involve his allies in his dangerous adventure, is undermining confidence in himself. This is what the Western European newspapers are writing.

At the UN Security Council, U.S. delegate Kirkpatrick, on instructions from the White House, tried in her speech to remove responsibility from the U.S. leadership for the criminal incursion of the South Korean aircraft that flew across the Soviet border.

Speaking afterward, USSR permanent UN representative Troyanovskiy said: the U.S. delegate's speech is a deliberate attempt to avoid answering the central questions. Why did the U.S. and Japanese authorities, whose ground control services control aircraft flights on this line and who were aware that the violating aircraft had been in Soviet airspace for a long time, not take the necessary measures to put a halt to this crude violation of the sovereignty of the Soviet Union? The U.S. and Japanese authorities are avoiding broadcasting in public the recordings they have of communications between the South Korean pilot and the ground control services.

These facts testify that the route and nature of the flight of the spy plane were not random, but the scenario of this tragic accident was prepared in advance, stated the USSR representative.

The factual side of the affair points in all clarity to who bears responsibility for the ruin of the South Korean aircraft and who gambled with the lives of people, who have become the latest victims of the cold war. The present U.S. Administration is the apologist for and wager of the cold war.

The Soviet delegation is using the occasion, said Comrade Troyanovskiy, to state yet again that the leading circles of the Soviet Union express regret in connection with the human victims, yet at the same time, roundly condemn those who planned and executed this inhuman provocation and is now not only trying to extricate itself from blame, but to use what has happened for unscrupulous political aims, states Troyanovskiy.

Jurists Cite Flight Rule

LD080840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0731 GMT 8 Sep 83

["Defending Frontiers Is the Sovereign Right of States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 September (TASS) -- Objective observers describe the deliberate intrusion into the airspace of the USSR by the South Korean Boeing 747 as a carefully planned provocation against the USSR. The actions by the intruder plane and the U.S. special services which are behind it are in flagrant contradiction of the elementary norms of international and Soviet law.

Commenting on the international law aspects of this fact Yuriy Maleyev, the chief of Law of the Air Department at the State Civil Aviation Research Institute told a TASS correspondent:

The actions by the Soviet air traffic control service and anti-aircraft defense planes were in full accordance with the standards of international law.

According to the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation there can be no air communications to the territory of a state or through its territory without special permission or some other sanction by the appropriate state. In the case in question no one asked the Soviet side. All conjecture about unintentional deviation from the international air route by any regular foreign aircraft has been virtually excluded since it took place hundreds of kilometers from the USSR's frontier in the open sea. This type of aircraft is equipped with the most up-to-date air navigation apparatus, which is duplicated so that in the event of a failure of the main systems emergency apparatus can be used. On all air navigation maps, Kamchatka, Sakhalin, and the Kuril Islands are marked as restricted areas. Among the obligations undertaken by each state which signed the Chicago Convention is the adoption of rules by stating that every aircraft carrying out flights over its territory must observe the flight rules in the particular area.

Evaluating what has happened from the point of view of Soviet law, G.D. Golubov, directorate chief and member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Justice said:

According to the air codex of the USSR and the law on the USSR state border, aircraft crossing the border without corresponding permission from competent USSR bodies, or aircraft committing other violations of cross-border flight rules, are violators of the USSR state border and are to be forced to land if they do not obey demands issued by the flight control bodies.

This code and this law, drawn up in accordance with the norms of international law, and published, are widely known to other countries and the Soviet state strictly observes them.

The concrete rules for flights by foreign planes in the USSR's air space are also available to all air companies of the world; they are published in the handbook of air-navigation information of the USSR. In particular in accordance with the USSR handbook of air-navigation information a foreign aircraft [sudno] breaking the rules for flights over the territory of the USSR may be intercepted by planes of the Air Defense Forces and at their discretion forcibly landed at any airfield.

The measures taken were the more justified, given that the plane flying with its navigation lights extinguished and not having made contact, by its outline very much resembles an RC-135 type American spy plane.

It is well known that such planes packed with photographic and cinematic and electronic apparatus regularly make flights over the state frontiers of the USSR from the direction of the open sea.

In this way the actions of the Soviet air traffic controllers and planes of the Air Defense Force are fully in accordance with the norms of international and Soviet law.

DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION IN DPRK FOR ANNIVERSARY

Delegation Departs for DPRK

PM071045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At Invitation of Workers Party of Korea Central Committee"]

[Text] A Soviet party and government delegation led by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR culture minister, left Moscow 5 September for Pyongyang at the invitation of the Workers Party of Korea [KWP] Central Committee and the DPRK Government for the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK. The delegation included A.G. Melnikov, first secretary of Tomsk CPSU Obkom, A.S. Sviridov, deputy chairman of Moscow Oblispolkom, and N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, O.B. Rakhmanin and N.N. Tarasov, members of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 7 September reports on the delegation and adds: "At the [Pyongyang] airport the guests were met by Kim Hwan, member of the KWP Central Committee Politburo, and vice premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, Kil Chao-kyong, deputy head of a department of the KWP Central Committee, and Chang Chol, vice minister of culture and art."]

Wreath Laying Ceremonies

LD072338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Today the Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the Liberation Monument erected in Pyongyang in honor of the Soviet soldier-liberators. Wreaths were also laid in memory of Korean soldiers and in memory of Chinese people's volunteers who fell in battle for the freedom and independence of the Korean people.

Grishin at Moscow Meeting

LD072330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people devoted to the 35th anniversary of the creation of the DPRK, opened today at the central railwaymen's House of Culture. The presidium included Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials. Speakers noted that over the years, the working people of the DPRK, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, have effected profound socioeconomic changes and have laid a firm foundation for the socialist reconstruction of society.

USSR-DPRK Achievements

PM071413 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[I. Lebedev report: "Years of Labor and Achievements"]

[Text] Pyongyang, Moscow -- The further the gray ribbon of the road stretched to the north of Pyongyang, the more rapidly the landscape changed. The topography of Pyongan-Namdo Province became increasingly hilly, while the sharp outlines of brown crags stood out in relief against the blue dome of the sky. We were nearing the Pukchang thermal power station -- Korea's biggest, built and now being extended with the USSR's assistance. We were expected at the power station. And after inspecting the vast building of the main control panel we were told: "Come again, look at the fruits of our labor, when all 16 turbines are working at full capacity." Here words and deeds do not diverge. The Korean construction workers, together with Soviet engineers, plan to start up the last, 16th power unit by the end of this year.

There is no denying that the DPRK working people's achievements are considerable. The volume of industrial production in the years of the people's power has increased nearly 300 percent. Illiteracy has been eliminated forever and a large number of specialists with higher and secondary education have been trained. Successes have been achieved in science, culture, and health care.

The current 7-year development plan, which covers 1978-1984, provides for a considerable increase in the volume of industrial production. It is aimed at equipping all sectors with modern technology and further increasing the republic's economic potential.

Soviet people sincerely rejoice in the fraternal people's successes. Our country helped them to eliminate the grave legacy of the colonial past and gave them all-around support in the war against imperialist aggression in 1950-1953. The enterprises built with the USSR's assistance are too numerous to mention. There is the Pyongyang heat and electric power station and the Supung hydroelectric power station, the Chongjin Kim Chak metallurgical plant, the Hungman mineral fertilizers plant, the cement plant at Madong... dozens of enterprises, which form the backbone of the republic's industry, have become symbolic of our cooperation.

Over 10 more projects are now under construction, which will make it possible to considerably increase production of electricity, steel, rolled metals, and aluminum. Soviet specialists work alongside Korean workers, engineers, and technicians on the construction sites.

...The port of Chongin -- the republic's main sea gate -- greeted us with the hoarse, protracted sirens of steamers, the ringing of gantry cranes, and a fresh sea breeze. Freight is processed here for 12 months of the year -- the greater part of the sea does not freeze over even in winter. Hundreds of ships come here from various countries, including the Soviet Union. On the day when we were at the port, the Soviet ship "Kapitan Vislobokov" was there.

"The 'Pionerskaya Zorka' left for its native shores the day before you arrived," Kim (?ven Tek), the port's chief engineer, said. "It was carrying steel with the DPRK's trademark."

The Soviet Union is the DPRK's main foreign trade partner.

Much remains to be done to make the country fairer and richer. And the successes would, of course, be weightier if the Korean peninsula did not remain to this day a seat of tension, one of the planet's "hot spots." Korea remains divided, and its people are not yet reunified. The south of the peninsula is occupied by a 40,000-strong American Army with nuclear weapons. An antipopular regime which tramples on democratic freedoms rules there. The DPRK Government has repeatedly made constructive proposals to the Seoul authorities on the country's interference. But Seoul has remained deaf. At the same time the actions of Washington, which has declared South Korea a "sphere of U.S. vital interests," are aimed at perpetuating the American presence in the south and further whipping up the situation in that part of the Far East.

Our country advocates that the Korean people be given the opportunity to decide their destiny independently. The DPRK's proposals accord with the interests of peace and the relaxation of tension in the region.

During the days when the people of fraternal Korea are marking the 35th anniversary of their republic's formation, Soviet people wish them great new successes in building socialism and in the struggle for the motherland's peaceful unification.

VNA REPORTS VIETNAM TO RETURN 21 CHINESE TO PRC

LD071142 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi September 7 TASS -- The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY VNA reports that "motivated by the traditional friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China, humanitarian considerations, and in a manifestation of goodwill", the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided on the eve of the forthcoming national holiday of the People's Republic of China to return to the Chinese side 21 Chinese who had illegally made their way into Vietnam's territory.

Agreement to this effect was reached September 5 during a meeting of an official of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi with an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam. The transfer is to take place September 16. The sides also agreed on the precedure of and measures to ensure a safe ceremony of the transfer.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS VIETNAM INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE

PM051101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Celebrating a Glorious Date"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's public took place in the October Hall of the House of Unions 1 September to mark the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence.

In the meeting's presidium were: K. A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations; as well as Dinh Nho Liem, SRV ambassador to the USSR, and a delegation of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society.

G.S. Zolotukhin, deputy chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society and USSR procurement minister, delivered a report. The report expressed the indestructible solidarity of Soviet people with the SRV people.

Nguyen Khanh Toan, head of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Society delegation and deputy chairman of the society's central board, observed that the Vietnamese people are rightly proud of their revolutionary gains and are fully determined to fulfill successfully the tasks of building socialism and defending the motherland determined by the Fifth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress. Pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy course, Vietnam vigorously supports the Soviet Union's consistent initiatives aimed at strengthening peace and international security. The Vietnamese delegation head expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people for their comprehensive assistance to Vietnam.

Speakers emphasized the great significance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam, the fifth anniversary of which the peoples of the two countries are preparing to celebrate widely.

U.S. SENATOR SENT TO 'PRESSURE' FRG ON MISSILES

LD071500 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Washington September 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reporting: The U.S. Administration is building up pressure on West Germany in an attempt to win its unqualified support for the dangerous plans for the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany. This is evidenced by the decision of U.S. President to send a trusted Republican Senator Richard Lugar to Bonn as his personal envoy. Richard Lugar heads a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senator Lugar is to meet with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany whom he will hand a message from President Reagan, and with West Germany's Defense Minister Manfred Woerner.

A statement made by the senator before his departure indicates that during his visit to West Germany he is going to take up the issue of the deployment of U.S. missile weapons. He admitted that the stationing of U.S. missiles planned for next December was a very serious issue for West Germany. He, however, did not conceal his intention to bring pressure to bear on those West German political figures who oppose these militarist plans.

It is indicative that Richard Lugar's visit comes at a moment when West Germany is witnessing massive demonstrations of protest against the intention of the U.S. Administration to turn Western Europe into a depot of nuclear weapons for the Pentagon. Washington clearly fears that those massive demonstrations by peace supporters may change the position of West German leaders on NATO's missile plans.

FRG URGES 'NO CONCESSIONS' ON U.S. INF POSTURE

PM071449 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 9

[Vladimir Lomeyko "Viewpoint": "At the Court of King Ronald"]

[Text] It was no accident that Paul Nitze, head of the American delegation at the talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, visited Bonn before going on to Genëva. It was necessary to coordinate tactics with America's main NATO partners on the European Continent. Not an easy task. All the more so in a situation that had become more complicated, in the face of, on the one hand, the constructive new proposals recently put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, and, on the other, the growing opposition of West Germans to the deployment of American missiles.

Bonn also shouted "bravo," although without any social enthusiasm, against a background of wide approval of the new Soviet initiative. But almost immediately it explained that it is praising itself, since the Soviet proposal is, it says, the consequence of the West's firmness and obstinacy.... Hence the conclusion: Keep it up. No concessions, the British and French nuclear forces do not come into it. And, in general, the American missiles will be deployed without fail unless an acceptable result is reached in Geneva. It's no secret what that means -- Reagan's "zero" or "interim" option.

One should not be surprised if the Yankees at the court of King Ronald get such an idea into their heads. The main thing for them is not to come to an agreement with the Russians but to play a nuclear dirty trick on their associates. One can only spread one's hands when people in Bonn get so upset over such a matter -- and after all, we are talking about weapons for a first strike against the USSR.

And not only is nuclear Ronnie their idol over there, some of them are even prepared to put their foot in it. An example of this is the speech by A. Dregger, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Christian Democratic Union Christian Social Union, who declared that the FRG cannot reject the deployment of the American missiles if the USSR does not destroy all its SS-20's -- wherever they may be! But that is not all. Wanting to be more Catholic than the pope, Dregger warned the United States against possible "mistaken concessions" at the Geneva talks.

What is the meaning of such revelations? Does it not lie in supporting the zeal of Washington's most desperate men, those who have got the bit between their teeth and are dragging missiles across the ocean into Europe?

Or in silencing the voice of millions of West Germans who oppose the American missile deployment? Bonn is promising those American politicians who are worried by the growth of the antiwar movement in the FRG that full order will be restored in the fall. To this end a new bill has been drafted which will give police the green light to disperse demonstrators protesting the missiles. The cunning system of repression is to break people's will to struggle against the invasion of the nuclear monsters from overseas.

A rehearsal was held recently at the American air base in Ramstein. The West German peace protestors who had lain on the ground in remembrance of the victims of Hiroshima were forced to their feet by the batons of the American military police -- lest they forget who is boss here. And so that their bodies should not occupy prematurely the land that has been set aside for the nuclear charges.

FRG RADIO DRAWS RESPONSE FOR PLANE COVERAGE

LD071058 Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 7 Sep 83

["Deutsche Welle Is Sad" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS -- The gross provocation -- the foreign plane's intrusion into the USSR's airspace -- has caused legitimate indignation in the Soviet Union and among all honest people on earth, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA writes today. It seems that only such can be the reaction of a person to whom his home is dear...but that is precisely what the West German radio station Deutsche Welle did not like.

It broadcasts with ill-concealed bile that the Soviet Union "takes care of its security in a hypertrophied way", and regrets that Soviet citizens regard their borders as something sacred...

Yes, indeed. They are sacred. Have always been.

We shall never forget the price of our victory, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA stresses. Millions of perished people are not only soldiers, but also civilians thrown into abandoned mines, forced to labour camps and poisoned in gas vans.

When an attack by fascists was repulsed, they forced Soviet civilians to walk in front of their troops. This happened in the summer of 1941 near the Belorussian town of Dobrush, and later near the Leningrad state farm "Vyboriy", near Yelna, in the Donets Basin. "The Soviet Government possesses documentary evidence of systematic crimes committed by the German fascist command," said the Soviet Government's note of January 6, 1942, "of the use of Soviet civilians as cover for German troops during battles with Red Army troops."

Doesn't it resemble the provocation with the South Korean plane which left the United States and was sent to the USSR's airspace by CIA directors, the newspaper asks. We know who is responsible for the dirty action. It is those who fabricated Communist International documents in the twenties, used by the governments of Western countries to whip up anti-communist hysteria, who set fire to the Reichstag in the thirties and put the blame on communists.... who heads the "crusade" against communism at present.

Whether Deutsche Welle and its masters like it or not, but the border of the Soviet land, the borders of socialism are really sacred for us. And this means they are inviolable, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA concludes.

USSR'S ZAGLADIN MAKES VISIT TO SWEDEN

Received by Palme

LD061613 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Palme of Sweden, and Schori, general secretary of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, received in Stockholm Comrade Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. In the course of a conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, there was discussion of questions of mutual interest, including the further development of Soviet-Swedish relations.

Meets Swedish Communists

LD051821 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm September 5 TASS -- Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting here with Lars Werner, chairman of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden and Bo Hammer, member of the Executive Committee of the Broad and secretary of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden. Questions of mutual interest were discussed during the conversation that passed in a comradely atmosphere.

Lars Werner noted that the proposals by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov concerning medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe provide a possibility of finding a solution at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, given, of course, a constructive approach by the United States.

TURKISH PAPER HAILS BUSINESS TIES WITH USSR

PM071335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Proved by Time"]

[Text] Ankara, 4 Sep -- Soviet-Turkish business cooperation based on the principles of equitability and mutual benefit takes in the most important sectors of Turkey's economy, the newspaper DUNYA says in a commentary. More than 10 industrial projects have been or are being implemented with the USSR's technical and economic assistance.

Singling out one of them, the oil refinery built some years ago near Izmir, the newspaper notes with satisfaction that it is expanding at an accelerated rate.

Emphasizing that business relations between the two countries are fruitful in character, DUNYA writes that in conformity with agreements Turkish firms are supplying the USSR with chemical and mineral fertilizers, textiles, and a wide range of agricultural products.

The relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation, the origins of which lie with V.I. Lenin and M.K. Ataturk, have been proven by time. They are in accord with the interest of the peoples of both countries and the maintenance of peace in this region of the world.

USSR, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG BODIES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD051837 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Brussels September 5 TASS -- A protocol on the results of the 8th meeting of the Soviet-Belgian-Luxembourg and the Belgian-Luxembourg-Soviet committees for the development of trade has been signed today. The protocol expresses the readiness of the sides for the further extension of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS ON SCHOOLS, VOCATIONAL TRAINING

PM071400 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] On 5 September under the chairmanship of Comrade Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the latest session took place of the commission for the reform of general secondary schools and the system of vocational training. The session discussed the issues of improving the content and methods of education, labor training and upbringing, teacher training, improving the work of special educational establishments, strengthening the textbook base of schools and vocational training schools, and other important problems of national education.

The following spoke on these issues: leaders of subcommissions -- USSR ministers M.A. Prokofyev, V.P. Yelyutin, and S.P. Burenkov; N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; and also N.K. Babyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; N.N. Tarasov, USSR minister of light industry; USSR People's teacher G.A. Ivanova (Minsk); Academician A.N. Tikhonov; and B.A. Papirov, director of a vocational and technical school (Podolsk).

Taking part in the commission's work were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LEADERS SIGN FORMER DIPLOMAT'S OBITUARY

PM061202 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 6

[Obituary of Ivan Ivanovich Ilichev]

[Excerpts] Ivan Ivanovich Ilichev, CPSU member since 1925, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, retired lieutenant general, and personal pensioner of union significance, died 2 September 1983 at the age of 79, following a long and serious illness.

I.I. Ilichev was born 14 August 1905 in the village of Navolok, Kaluga Oblast, in a peasant's family.

In 1948 the party appointed I.I. Ilichev to diplomatic work, in which he was employed until 1975. I.I. Ilichev was a member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, headed a number of the ministry's sections, and headed the USSR diplomatic mission to the GDR in 1952-1953. In 1953-1956 he was high commissioner and late USSR ambassador to Austria, and in 1966-1968 USSR ambassador to Denmark.

A.A. Gromyko, V.V. Kuznetsov, S.V. Chervonenko, N.V. Ogarkov, G.M. Korniyenko, V.F. Maltsev, B.I. Aristov, L.F. Ilichev, M.S. Kapitsa, A.G. Kovalev, V.G. Komplektov, N.S. Ryzhov, V.F. Stukalin, Yu.Ye. Fokin, A.I. Grishchenko, V.F. Kazakov.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS BUADZE FUNERAL IN TBILISI

PM020902 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Aug 83 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "On His Final Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 23 August Georgia's working people attended Aleksandr Ilich Buadze -- member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, member of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, deputy of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply -- on his last journey.

The Tbilisi District House of Officers, in which the dead man's coffin was placed, was decked in mourning.

A.I. Buadze was attended on his last journey by Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili, S.Ye. Khabeishvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, Z.A. Chkheidze, B.V. Adleyba, V.R. Papunidze, Zh.K. Shartava, and Armenian SSR Gossnab Chairman Ye.T. Astsatryan.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FERTILIZER PRODUCTION DIES

PM071126 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Sep 83 p 4

[Obituary of Boris Ivanovich Kolomazov]

[Excerpts] Boris Ivanovich Kolomazov, deputy minister of mineral fertilizer production, member of the CPSU since 1961 and RSFSR honored chemical worker, died 2 September 1983 following a long and serious illness.

Boris Ivanovich Kolomazov was born into a peasant family in 1933 in the village of Spasskoye in Gorkiy Oblast's Shatkovskiy Rayon.

FEWER CURBS ON SELF-EMPLOYED CRAFTSMEN URGED

PM072020 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 Sep 83 p 2

[Doctor of economic sciences G. Shmelev article under the rubric "Specialist's Opinion": "The Village Craftsman"]

[Text] Moscow -- I remember that we were traveling through Uzbekistan. Wandering through the ancient alleys of Samarkand, we turned into the bazaar. Bunches of amber grapes, pyramids of pomegranates, yellow Central Asian carrots.... Currants, dried apricots, walnuts.... Mountains of melons on the ground.... The bazaar was alive with sound, ringing with happy voices, fragrant with diverse aromas, enticing one toward it. Yet my companions, as if bewitched, stopped at the entrance where a potter was selling jugs and decorated Uzbek dishes.

Today when I intend to discuss the role of cottage industries in the paper, I again think back to the remarkable work of those Uzbek potters. Indeed, however much china and earthenware we may produce, mass production is one thing, and individual production retaining the unique talent of the master and the warmth of his hands is quite another.

Of course social labor is one main source for growth in national income, the country's wealth, and our prosperity.

But let us not forget that socialism does not reject individual labor activity also. "The USSR allows, in accordance with the law," Article 17 of our country's Constitution stipulates, "individual labor activity in the sphere of handicrafts, agriculture, the provision of domestic services for the population, and also other types of activity based exclusively on the personal labor of citizens and members of their families." And further on: "The state regulates individual labor activity, ensuring its use in the interests of society." Let us look at the last phrase -- the labor of craftsmen can and must be used in the interests of society.

The most typical sort of individual labor activity is personal subsidiary farms. And it is quite well known that they make a substantial contribution to resolving our country's Food Program. The state also has an interest in craftsman activities in the services sphere. It is no secret that in certain regions of the country there are not enough clothing and shoe repair workshops, no one to make felt boots, and no carpenters or tinsmiths.

To paraphrase a well-known expression -- the economy abhors a vacuum. And if there are no state workshops or specially authorized craftsmen, then underground experts become more active. Strictly speaking, they are in no way underground. They work actively and quite productively, only they pay no tax and consequently make unjustifiably large profits. The population is constrained to resort to their services.

In Moldavia, for instance, private individuals carry out in a year orders for the population to a sum equivalent to almost one-third of the overall volume of services provided by consumer service enterprises. This share is great in other republics too. And these are mostly craftsmen without special authorization. Why has such a situation arisen?

To a considerable extent it is linked with the widely-held notion that craftsman activity is a leftover from the past, alien to our society and no part of the modern structure of the economy. It is for this very reason therefore that in individual union republics (and since 1961 the right of deciding which trades craftsmen may undertake has been given to union republic councils of ministers) there is such an extensive list of trades from which individual labor activity is barred.

In many regions craftsmen not in cooperatives are not allowed to engage in photography, watch repairs, joinery, tinsmithing, hairdressing, clothing and shoe repairs, and much, much more. And this in spite of the fact that a reduction of the list of trades barred to craftsman and artisans has twice been recommended. At times it is very hard to see the logic in these bans. For instance in the Ukraine you cannot make felt boots, whereas in Kazakhstan it is allowed but only when they cannot be ordered on the spot in the city or rayon center or from enterprises. In Minsk Oblast, Belorussia, the making of articles of outerwear out of craft materials is prohibited, and in Uzbekistan -- footwear from the customer's materials. What can be said -- it is easier to ban things than to help to organize matters and monitor them from day to day.

A strange situation sometimes arises. At kolkhoz markets in the Central Asian republics there is a wide trade in home-made cookies which are in great demand with the local population. And indeed, made by hand, they are very tasty. The trade, I repeat, is brisk. The cookies yield big profits for both the bakers and sellers. But since this production is considered an illegal trade and the preparation and sale of produce is processed from agricultural raw materials is not permitted, the vendors do not pay tax. Whereas, if cookie production were legalized, the state would receive considerable tax revenue, and the bakers' work could be made subject to hygiene checks, which is very important.

One further question. There is a deep-seated notion that being a craftsman is not prestigious, that undertaking individual labor activity is in some way reprehensible and puts people off this work. "Lone craftsman" and "private trader" have become deprecatory and pejorative terms. As a result, many trades such as that of cooper, stove-maker, saddler, blacksmith, and others are in essence dying out. They are practiced exclusively

However strange it may seem, the majority of craftsmen live in the cities and not in villages, where their labor is especially needed. In Crimea Oblast, for instance, 91 percent of all artisans live and work in cities, and in Uzbekistan the figure is 86 percent. With the prevailing indifferent attitude toward their work it is easier for someone engaged in individual labor activity to be in the city -- it is simpler to get hold of raw and semifinished materials.

Meanwhile, the need for craftsmen is particularly great in the villages, where the services sphere is less developed, and most of all in the backwoods and in small settlements which have poor road links with kolkhoz, sovkhoz, and rayon centers. Carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, felt boot-makers, and furriers would be able to bring closer to each family and, most importantly, extend the spectrum of services provided by the consumer service system in the countryside.

Here and there in rural areas state organizations are engaged in the repair and construction of private houses. And yet in the countryside bricklayers, joiners, carpenters, and stove-makers are specialities in very short supply. And this at a time when the overwhelming majority of the population, 76 percent, lives in individual houses. And when there is no possibility of calling on qualified construction workers or specialists at erecting outhouses and fences, or digging wells from state workshops, and when there are no officially certificated craftsmen construction workers, the rural inhabitant is forced to resort to the services of high-priced private operators.

Incidentally, the majority of licensed artisans in the fraternal socialist countries live and work in rural areas.

In recent years we too have been implementing certain measures in support of individual activity. A number of legislative acts have been adopted, doing away with part of the restrictions and establishing certain privileges for citizens engaged in craftsman and artisan trades. Thus, in accordance with USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees citizens' allowable tax-free income from craftsman-artisan trades has raised to R720 per annum and the effective rate of income tax on craftsmen has been reduced, on average, by 15.3 per cent. It is decreed that tax on income of R721-3,000 per annum will be levied at a rate equal to the annual income tax sum payable on working people's earnings at their usual place of work. These measures, along with the reduction in a number of republics of the types of banned artisan work have led to a certain revival of craftsman activity. Thus in 1981 the numbers of such craftsmen rose by more than 14 percent in Estonia and by 11 percent in Uzbekistan.

But this is only the start. It is time to be more decisive in removing the restrictions on individual labor activity in the most diverse spheres of services to the population. A no less serious problem is to supply craftsmen with the necessary raw and semifinished materials and premises and equipment for their work. It is most important to define the interrelationship between artisans and social production, from which they can obtain semimanufactures and raw materials, to map out those areas where it is most expedient to make wide use of individual labor, to define legal norms more clearly, and to elaborate an effective system of monitoring individual labor activity. In this area it would be correct to grant wider powers to rayon and village soviets of people's deputies. They have an excellent knowledge of the population's needs and can be of more active help to artisans and craftsmen.

POWER MINISTER VIEWS ENERGY DEVELOPMENTS

PM080853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and chairman of the organizing committee of the 20th IAHR Congress, under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion": "New Power Supplies"]

[Text] Today the power industry determines the level of development of any country in the world.

The 20th International Association for Hydraulic Research [IAHR] Congress is currently taking place in Moscow, and among the main questions being discussed by scientists from 40 countries are the problems of hydroelectric power. The Soviet Union's achievements in this sphere are highly valued by specialists. Indeed, our country's hydroelectric power stations annually generate more than 190 billion kWh of electricity. This enables us to save 65 million tons of fossil fuel. I do not think there is any need to explain how important this result is in the age of exhaustion of mineral reserves. This means that new, promising avenues in the power industry should be developed. This applies first and foremost to nuclear power. The reserves of nuclear fuel for AES's taking account of the creation of breeder reactors, are sufficient for many centuries.

The output from nuclear power stations will also increase if they are used not only to generate electricity, but also to meet the heat requirements of industrial enterprises and housing. That is not all. The development of the nuclear power industry stimulates the emergence of new developments in precision machine building, the chemical industry, instrument making, and robot technology. That is, it actively contributes to scientific and technical progress.

Many researchers' efforts are also directed toward the use of so-called alternative energy sources -- solar, geothermal, tidal, and wind power. As yet their contribution to the total coffers of the country's electricity is small, but there are projects at the stage of development which are capable of radically changing the existing picture. The USSR's first experimental solar power station with a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts is under construction, while scientists are already working on the creation of a combined solar and fuel power station with dozens of times that capacity. In Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Dagestan, and the southern Ukraine dozens of apartment blocks have been handed over, ready for occupation, with the hot water supply and heating entrusted to the sun. In Turkmenia solar power purifies the water, while in Uzbekistan the geologists and herdsmen use it for cooking.

Work has begun on the creation of the Mutnovskaya geothermal power station with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts, using the heat of the earth. Work is in progress on the construction of experimental geothermal power stations with underground circulation systems in the south of the European part of the USSR.

The exploitation of thermonuclear energy promises to change the planet's entire power balance. Thousands of scientists are devoting their efforts to this problem.

Nor has the conventional view of thermal power stations remained at a standstill. The latest scientific achievements have given rise to new, more efficient methods of processing fuel. Much is promised by the introduction into the national economy of magnetohydrodynamic generators. The country has recently adopted an Energy Program for the long term. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, this is "a major document of long-term significance, a kind of GOELRO [plan of the State Commission for the Electrification of Russia, 1920] in modern-day conditions.

As is well known, one third of the power capacities commissioned under the GOELRO plan were at GES's -- power stations not requiring fossil fuel. In the Energy Program the main emphasis is also on power stations of this type -- nuclear and hydroelectric.

On the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, Soviet power industry workers will devote all their efforts to resolving the tasks set by the party for fulfilling the country's Energy Program.

DEPUTY GAS MINISTER OUTLINES SECTOR'S PLANS

PM070930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Interview with Sergey Stepanovich Kashirov, USSR deputy minister of the gas industry, by unnamed correspondent: "From the Subterranean Stores" -- date and place not given]

[Text] The gas industry is one of the leading sectors of the USSR's national economy. At a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent's request, Sergey Stepanovich Kashirov, deputy minister of the gas industry, describes its development and the tasks facing the gas extraction workers.

In the first 6 months of this year the country received 4.2 billion cubic meters of above-plan gas. As much gas is now extracted in 20 days as was extracted annually 25 years ago. Natural gas share in the country's fuel and energy balance is coming close to 30 percent. Some 92.4 percent of steel, 93.3 percent of pig iron, 39.3 percent of rolled metal, about 25 percent of the entire volume of ferrous metals, 60 percent of cement, all nitrogenous fertilizers, and a large proportion of glass and ceramics are produced with its use in the USSR.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government have always paid tremendous attention to the development of our sector. At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, speaking of the key problems of the base industries, highlighted as a task of paramount importance the further development of the fuel and energy complexes. This also determines the high degree of responsibility of the gas industry workers. This year they must extract 532 billion cubic meters of gas.

At the present stage the gas industry has reliable raw material resources, a powerful production and economic base, and, most importantly, enhanced experience covering many years and highly skilled cadres capable of resolving the most serious tasks.

It is very important for us to further develop the unique West Siberian deposits, of which the largest are the Urengoy and Yamburgskoye deposits.

Simultaneously with the accelerated development of the West Siberian deposits, the gas industry is developing in other regions. The extraction of gas and condensate at the Karachagan gas condensate deposit in Kazakhstan will begin in the current 5-year plan; our country's southernmost deposit, the Sovetabad deposit in Turkmenistan, will be developed; and the gas refining complex in Mubarek will be expanded.

Today drillers are working in the Caspian, Abrents, Baltic, and Black Seas and on the Sakhalin Island shelf.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to lay six powerful main gas pipelines -- giants with a total length of over 20,000 km -- to transport natural gas.

The main pipeline running through Urengoy, Ukhta, Gryazovets, and Moscow is already in operation. The Urengoy-Petrovsk and Urengoy-Novopskov pipelines have been commissioned. Work will near completion on the construction of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod export gas pipeline, whose commissioning will make it possible to expand considerably supplies of Soviet natural gas to the West European countries. It is planned to commission the first and second sections of the Urengoy-Center gas pipeline in 1984 and 1985.

Great tasks face the sector. Young people must take an active part in resolving them. According to a good and established tradition, the main new construction sites in our sector are all-union Komsomol shock construction sites. This patronage, having absorbed the experience of the first 5-year plans, is continuing today in the development of the boundless expanses of Siberia, the North, and Central Asia.

The natural gas deposits, drilling sites, the construction of main pipelines, the gas transport services -- everywhere now awaits reinforcements: the Komsomol members of the eighties and, of course, yesterday's servicemen.

NEW SAKHALIN COAL DEPOSITS REPORTED BY GEOLOGISTS

PM061121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by PRAVDA freelance correspondent V. Ryabchikov under the rubric "Detailed Reports": "Treasure Island"]

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, 2 Sep -- Sakhalin Oblast is often called a treasure island. And indeed there are quite a lot of diverse natural riches concentrated in a comparatively small area.

Oil and gas, sulfur and titanomagnetite ores, limestone and amber are found here. But above all Sakhalin Island has lignite and hard coal. The island not only stands on them but also consists of them.

Convincing confirmation of this has been provided by the results of the Sakhalin geological survey expedition's recent exploration work. The geologists discovered the very rich Solntsevskoye coal deposit. It is located near the city of Uglegorsk. According to preliminary estimates, there are 1.5 billion tons of high-grade coal there over an area of 100 square km. And one-third of it is suitable for working by the cheap open cut method since the coal is not deep-lying and in many places is on the surface.

The discovery is of great national economic significance. An open cut mine will be built at the Solntsevskoye deposit, and construction is planned for the next 5-year plan.

BRIEFS

GAS PUMPING STATION IN VINNITSA -- A compressor station is under construction in Bar, Vinnitsa Oblast, on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The GDR builders who are engaged there have prepared the station building for installing compressors ahead of schedule. The first two of them will be installed by 7 November. [Summary] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 27 Aug 83 AU]

RESOLUTION ON ALL-UNION LIVESTOCK RESULTS

PM071053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1982-1983 winter period. The resolution adopted on this question notes that, implementing the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) Plenum decisions, many kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other agricultural enterprises, rayons, oblasts, krays, and autonomous and union republics prepared themselves well, carried out the wintering of livestock in an organized fashion, ensured the safekeeping of the livestock herd, and secured an increase in animal productivity.

The socialist competition which developed played a great galvanizing role in the widespread application of intensive methods, the collective contracts, and other progressive forms of labor organization in livestock units, in improving the utilization of feed and of all the sector's available resources, and in increasing the interest of every stockman in achieving the very highest production indicators. As a result, in the country as a whole a substantial increase was secured in meat, milk, and egg production, and the plans for state purchases of those products were successfully fulfilled.

The document stressed that businesslike cooperation and mutual assistance strengthened between collectives of agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations. Broadly supporting the stockraisers' patriotic initiative to increase the production and sale to the state of livestock products, many collectives of enterprises in the mixed feed, microbiological, food, meat and dairy industries, and the fish industry and Selkhoztekhnika associations increased the production and supply to agriculture of mixed feeds and feed additives, ensured a high standard of technical service for livestock units, and thereby helped the increase of production of livestock products and their prompt reception, processing, and storage.

At the same time, the resolution notes that a number of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations have failed to make full use of the extra potential for increasing the production and purchase of livestock products, obtain low milk yields and weight gains in the animals, and suffer great losses from barrenness among the breeding herd, livestock disease, and a fall in output quality. There was a considerable shortfall of meat and milk last winter in some rayons and farms in the Kazakh SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Kalmyk ASSR, the Kabvardino-Balkar ASSR, Krasnoyarsk Kray and in Rostov, Minsk Kashka-Darya, and other oblasts.

The lag in the development of stockraising that has been permitted to occur on some farms has been to a considerable degree the consequence of a purely formal attitude to the organization of competition among workers in the sector. Not all livestock units created an atmosphere of labor competitiveness, and progressive initiatives and the achievements of science and advanced practic were poorly propagandized and introduced. Party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviet and agricultural organs, and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises must carry out an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs on each livestock unit, draw the necessary conclusions from the existing shortcomings and omissions, and take every measure to ensure that a steady increase in the production and state purchases of livestock products is secured everywhere.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee have declared the following to be winners of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchase of livestock products in the 1982-1983 winter period and have awarded them honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee;

Union Republics

RSFSR
Ukrainian SSR
Belorussian SSR
Azerbaijan SSR
Lithuanian SSR
Latvian SSR
Turkmen SSR
Estonian SSR
Autonomous republics, Krays, Oblasts and Autonomous Oblasts

In the RSFSR: Bashkir ASSR, Mari ASSR, Tatar ASSR, Krasnodar Kray, Khabarovsk Kray, Vladimir Oblast, Vologda Oblast, Kemerovo Oblast, Leningrad Oblast, Moscow Oblast, Penza Oblast, Perm Oblast, Sakhalin Oblast, Tomsk Oblast, Tyumen Oblast, and Ulyanovsk Oblast;

In the Ukrainian SSR: Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, Donetsk Oblast, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast, Crimean Oblast, Nikolayev Oblast, and Cherkassy Oblast; in the Belorussian SSR: Grodno Oblast; in the Uzbek SSR; Andizhan Oblast and Khorezm Oblast; in the Kazakh SSR: Aktyubinsk Oblast, Guryev Oblast, and Mangyshlak Oblast; in the Azerbaijan SSR: Nakhichevan ASSR; in the Kirghiz SSR: Osh Oblast: in the Tajik SSR: Kurgan-Tyube Oblast; in the Turkmen SSR: Tashauz Oblast.

The following have been declared winners and have been awarded honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee:

200 rural rayons; 1,000 collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

Note was taken of the positive work done by the Georgian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Karakalpak ASSR, the North Osetian ASSR, and Arkhangelsk, Zhitomir, Ivanovo, Kamchatka, Kiev, Murmansk, Saratov, and Kerson Oblasts, which achieved good results in the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1982-1983 winter period.

It has been deemed expedient to continue the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1983-1984 winter period under the conditions and according to the procedure envisaged by CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee resolution No 974 of 9 November 1982.

The results of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1983-1984 winter period are to be summed up on the basis of the indicators for the fourth quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984.

The central committees of union republic communist parties, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, rayispolkoms, rural ispolkoms, and settlement ispolkoms, agro-industrial associations, and trade union councils and committees are instructed to focus the attention of primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and farm leaders and experts on comprehensively stepping up the labor rivalry among collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations for the timely preparation and well organized conduct of the upcoming wintering. On no account must work to stockpile coarse, succulent, and other feed slacken, and a full supply of feed must be ensured for public sector stockraising and for livestock which is citizens' private property. Livestock premises, feed shops, and the technical facilities of livestock units must be prepared for winter to high standards and within the optimum deadline. There must be greater exactingness toward leaders of enterprises and organizations of Selkhoztekhnika and the mixed feed, microbiological, chemical, meat and dairy, food, and other sectors of industry regarding improvements in the standard of technical services and material supply to stockraising and the timely reception and good quality processing of the sector's output.

Broader use must be made of the educational impact of socialist competition, the role of labor collectives must be enhanced, and their efforts must be channeled into comprehensively increasing the production of livestock products, improving all quality indicators, and unconditionally fulfilling the set targets.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulate the workers in agriculture, the food, meat and dairy, mixed feed, microbiological, and fish industries, and Selkhoztekhnika enterprises and organizations who were winners in the all-union socialist competition and all those who took part in it and express the firm confidence that by making broad use of scientific achievements and advanced experience, agro-industrial complex workers will raise even higher the banner of socialist competition to steadily increase the production and improve the quality of meat, milk, and other products, implement the USSR Food Program, and successfully fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum.

The list of rayons and collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, interfarm and other enterprises and organizations that have been awarded honorary certificates of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee is to be published in sector, republic, kray, and oblast newspapers.

COSMOS-1496 SATELLITE SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED 7 SEP

LD080646 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the "Cosmos-1496" artificial earth satellite September 7, 1983.

The satellite carries scientific equipment designed for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The parameters of the satellite's orbit are as follows: initial period of revolution 89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) -- 362 kilometers, minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee) -- 182 kilometers, inclination of the orbit -- 67.2 degrees.

In addition to research instruments the satellite carries a radio system for the accurate measurement of the elements of the orbit, and a radiotelemetric system for transmitting to earth the data on the operation of the instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

MARCHUK ATTENDS OPENING OF SCIENCE EXHIBITION

PM070949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Science's Arsenal"]

[Text] The flags of 20 countries were raised today in Moscow above the Krasnaya Presnya and Sokolniki exhibition complexes, where the third international Nauka-83 Exhibition was ceremonially opened. More than 400 firms, organizations, and enterprises are demonstrating there the latest achievements in the creation of apparatus and instruments for scientific research.

Opening the exhibition, academician A.P. Aleksandrov -- chairman of the organizing committee and president of the USSR Academy of Sciences -- stressed the special importance of such displays. The standard of science, he noted, is determined to a large extent by the development of its technical arsenal. For this reason the exchange of information and experience in this sphere opens up new possibilities for scientific and technical progress for all countries. Soviet scientists, the president stressed, have attached and continue to attach great importance to this cooperation in the interests of science, peace, and the prosperity of the peoples of all countries.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, took part in the opening ceremony of the international Nauka-83 Exhibition.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ODESSA OBLAST VOTERS

PM021059 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Unnamed own correspondent report: "Meetings With Voters"]

[Text] The meetings of Army General A.A. Yepishev, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, with his voters -- the working people of the order-bearing Odessa Oblast -- were warm, cordial, and thorough in a party way.

Addressing party, soviet, and Komsomol activists, workers and employees at enterprises, and working people from kolkhozes and sovkhozes, Army Gen A.A. Yepishev spoke of the practical measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee to further the party's ideological and mass political work, to improve organization and discipline in labor collectives, and to expand their rights, elucidated questions of the CPSU Central Committee's foreign policy activity and the international situation, and spoke of the great work done by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in the struggle for peace and the strengthening of our motherland's defense might.

During the meetings the working people expressed their ardent support and approval for the party's domestic and foreign policy and spoke of how they are concretely implementing the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and of their achievements in labor and in fulfilling the Food Program. They pointed out that executive discipline and responsibility for assignments have recently been increased in the collectives where they work.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev delivered a report to the officers and generals of the district's headquarters and political directorate and unit commanders and their deputies for political affairs, in which he noted the need to further improve the party organizations' style of work in the ideological and political education of the personnel, increase combat readiness and vigilance, and strengthen military discipline.